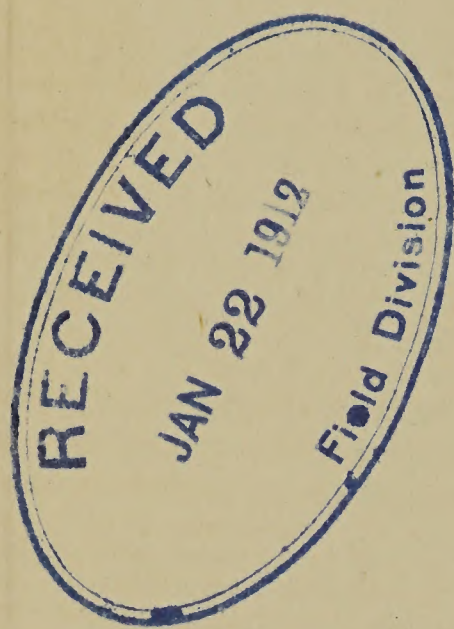


REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1911



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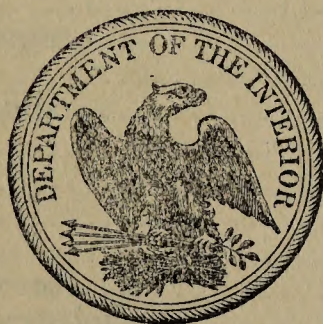
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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL
LAND OFFICE

TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1911



C O N T E N T S .

	Page.
General statement.....	5
Cash receipts and expenditures.....	5
Area of land entered and patented.....	6
Organization.....	6
Executive duties of commissioner.....	7
Judicial duties of commissioner.....	10
State grants.....	10
School and internal improvements.....	10
Carey Act selection.....	11
Railroad grants.....	12
Right of way—railroad.....	13
Rights of way—canals, ditches, and reservoirs.....	14
Mineral-land claims.....	15
Coal lands.....	16
Settlement claims—homestead.....	16
Desert-land claims—water rights.....	17
Timber and stone act.....	18
Private contests.....	18
Scrip.....	19
Actions in civil courts.....	19
Repayment, appeals, etc.....	20
Summary and recommendation.....	20
Salaries.....	22
Coal legislation.....	22
Water powers.....	23
Alaska.....	23
Alaska law officer.....	24
Proofs.....	25
Local land offices.....	25
Receiver.....	25
Hall of records.....	26
The field service.....	26
Surveying.....	28
Alaska surveys.....	30
Texas-New Mexico boundary.....	30
Carey Act.....	32
Reservoir declaratory statements.....	32
Rights of way.....	33
Railroad selections.....	33
Reclamation work.....	33
Collection of water-right charges.....	34
State selections.....	34
Field examination of selected lands.....	35
Imperial Valley lands.....	35
Swamp lands.....	35
National forests.....	36
National monuments.....	37
Homestead entries in forest reserves.....	38
Sales of abandoned military reservations.....	38
Power-site reserves.....	38
Agriculture entries on lands bearing oil, phosphate, and natural gas.....	38
Indian allotments.....	39
Indian allotment applications.....	39
Creek lands east of the Mississippi.....	39
Indian reservation openings.....	40
Chippewa logging, Minnesota.....	41
Lieu selections for lands in Indian reservations.....	42
Relinquishments.....	42
Summary of proposed legislation.....	43
General Land Office building.....	46
Statistics relating to the disposition of the public domain.....	47

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1911.

SIR: The following report of the work in the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, and recommendations for change in legislation are respectfully submitted:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Applying the test of the number of patents written as a criterion of the amount of work performed in the Washington office, it is found that slightly more was accomplished in the past year than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910; the total being 72,189 patents issued as against 72,080 for 1910. The majority of the most important lines of the work in the office is up to date, and the other branches are rapidly being made so. In homestead applications patents are being issued within four and a half months from the date of proof where no protest is made or contest initiated. The same is true in cases of timber and stone and desert lands. Every effort will be made to maintain the position and to bring up to date the few branches in which the work is still somewhat behind. With the hearty spirit of cooperation shown by the employees of the office, there is no doubt that this can be done in the ensuing year.

The correspondence of the office still continues to be very voluminous. During the past year there were received 368,300 letters, necessitating the writing of, in round numbers, 252,000 answers, circulars being sent to the remainder.

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total cash receipts from the sale of public lands, including fees and commissions on both original and final entries, for the fiscal year 1911, were \$7,245,207.69. Miscellaneous receipts were as follows: From sales of Indian lands, \$2,822,600.71; reclamation water-rights charges, \$892,414.29; sales of timber in Alaska, depredations on public lands, sales of Government property, and copies of records and plats, \$129,704.91, making the aggregate total of cash receipts of this bureau during the fiscal year 1911, \$11,089,927.60, a decrease of \$373,996.46, as compared with those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

The total expenses of district land offices for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, incidental expenses, and expenses of depositing public moneys during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, were \$870,242, a decrease of \$3,395.33. The aggregate expenditures and estimated liabilities of the public-land service, including expenses of district land offices and surveys, were \$3,195,759.38, leaving a net surplus of \$7,894,168.22.

AREA OF LAND ENTERED AND PATENTED.

The total area of public and Indian land originally entered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, is 17,639,099.54 acres, a decrease of 8,752,169.55 acres as compared with the area entered during the year 1910.

The area patented during the fiscal year is 12,272,495 acres, an increase of 1,289,345 acres as compared with the fiscal year 1910. The number of patents issued during the fiscal year 1911 exceeded that of 1910 by 109. Of the above area 5,301,686 acres were patented under the homestead law.

ORGANIZATION.

In a prior report attention was called to the fact that the statutory organization of the General Land Office proceeds along entirely erroneous lines, in that the "commissioner is supposed to supervise the special agents in the field and keep track of the work which they perform and the manner in which they are attending to the more important cases which will have to be presented to him subsequently for his consideration." I did not, prior to this report, have occasion to give the matter as deep consideration as it deserved. I have, however, during the past year given considerable thought to this matter.

A careful consideration of the history of the legislation passed for the purpose of creating the position of commissioner and imposing duties upon him will convince any student that, owing doubtless to the fact that the attention of Congress has not been brought to the matter, the present organization is unsuitable. It is virtually the same organization which existed under the statutory provisions passed in 1785, as amended by the act passed in 1796, and by the act of May 10, 1800, when the paramount idea was the sale of the lands, after survey, and collection of the money received from the sale. These funds were considered an asset to liquidate the public debt. When, by legislation, continuing from 1840 down to the present time, there were demanded certain prerequisites other than the payment of money on the part of the claimant, the General Land Office had cast upon it the duty of determining in a judicial manner whether these prerequisites had been complied with or not.

It would have been reasonable to presume, when new duties of an entirely different character to those originally cast upon the bureau were placed upon it, that Congress would at the same time have so changed the organization of the office as to enable the bureau head to adequately meet the new responsibilities. This has not been done. The number of clerks in the bureau itself has, of course, from time to time, been increased, but the only additional strengthening of the head of the bureau has been by the appointment of an assistant commissioner, under the act of July 7, 1884 (23 Stat., 186)—

who shall be authorized to sign such letters, papers, and documents, and to perform such other duties as may be directed by the commissioner, and shall act as commissioner in the absence of that officer or in case of a vacancy in the office of commissioner.

While Congress has placed these quasi judicial duties upon the office, it has not met the situation which it created, by giving the Land Office responsible officers with authority vested in them by law to pass upon these quasi judicial questions and assume the responsibility of their actions. This could have easily been done by the creation, by legislation, of a law board, with authority in the members to sign their own decisions, and the responsibility of the commissioner for the proper execution of the laws in no way diminished, by retaining in him the supervision over the decisions of the members of the law board. An organization of this kind would have strengthened the office immeasurably, and the signature of the member of the board who might pass upon a question would mean that his personal consideration had been given to it. As it is, with the number of decisions and papers that have to be signed by the commissioner and assistant commissioner, a very great number must necessarily be signed in a perfunctory fashion. By creating a board of five members, one of them being the assistant commissioner, there would be established a responsible force of sufficient magnitude to personally consider the cases submitted to it, and claimants would realize that their claims had received the personal consideration of the officer whose signature was attached to the paper determining his rights. By retaining the supervision in the commissioner the broad administrative policy of the office would be preserved in the Executive, while the determination of each case on its merits would have the consideration of a judicial officer.

EXECUTIVE DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.

Upon the head of the General Land Office there are cast executive duties as numerous and diverse as those of any other bureau officer in the Government service. He has directly under him over 2,000 employees. The work which he is to superintend is scattered over an area extending, in effect, from Nome, Alaska, in the northwest,

to Gainesville, Fla., in the southeast, and it is distributed among 103 land offices, 13 surveyors general offices, and 12 field divisions, with an immediate force of some 500 employees in Washington City. There is collected by the General Land Office, in round numbers, the sum of \$10,000,000 a year from the sales of public lands. The money appropriated by Congress for the conduct of the work in this bureau last year was \$3,417,212.82.

It will be readily seen that if the head of the office is to be, as he should be, in close touch with the executive work of the bureau and have knowledge of the method of and expenditure of money appropriated by Congress he has enough duties to occupy the attention of any one man.

To bring the matter more pointedly before Congress for its consideration, it may be briefly stated that upon the General Land Office is imposed:

First. The duty of surveying the public lands of the United States. Under legislation recently passed this work is now performed by this office directly by the engaging of surveyors, who act as employees of the office, and not by the old system of contract work. The expenditure under the old system was, in round numbers, \$450,000 per annum, and placed upon the office a large weight of responsibility. The new system will entail closer supervision on the part of the General Land Office of the work done. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$800,000. Of course, an executive officer has to depend upon the experts engaged for the superintending of this work, but he should have time and opportunity to devote considerable personal attention to it, inasmuch as he will be held responsible for the proper performance of this important duty.

Second. The duty of supervising the work of 13 surveyors general offices, where the notes are first transmitted by the surveyors in the field.

Third. The duty of superintending the disposal of the lands after survey. In its quasi judicial function the office has to see that the laws are properly obeyed under which the land is sought to be acquired. (The judicial duties will be enumerated later.) The executive duties call for the superintending of the proper organization of 103 district land offices, with the employment of 206 registers and receivers and 210 clerks. The commissioner, as head of the office, is responsible for the conduct of these offices and is held to account if the work in the various local land offices does not proceed smoothly. He has, as executive officer, to superintend the collection of moneys and see that the proper systems are installed, so that there will be a correct accounting for every dollar received for fees and commissions and for the sales of public lands.

Fourth. The duty of supervising the proper investigation of all alleged frauds and properly preparing and presenting all cases,

whether they be before the local offices for the cancellation of entries on lands attempted to be secured without due compliance with law, or in the presentation of evidence before the courts in the conduct of criminal cases, and in the collection of evidence to be presented to a Federal court in civil proceedings looking to the cancellation of patents. The appropriation for this work for the ensuing fiscal year is \$650,000, for the proper expenditure of which the head of the office is held answerable as administrative officer.

Fifth. As executive officer the commissioner is responsible for the proper conduct of the affairs of the General Land Office, with its force of some 500 employees in Washington, D. C. It is his duty to see that the work which is brought from the local land offices to the Land Office proper is properly conducted; that this force is properly divided, so that the various lines of work can be expeditiously and correctly carried to completion. This includes, as purely executive work, work in the surveying division, in the drafting division, in the division of files, and in the division which has charge of the writing and issuing of patents, and in seeing that the clerks in the judicial divisions properly attend to their duties. It has already been stated that the office receives over a thousand letters a day and writes and transmits nearly a thousand letters, exclusive of circulars. This is mentioned merely to bring to the front the weight of work of an executive character which the commissioner must attend in the offices in Washington.

Sixth. Congress has imposed on the General Land Office the executive duties in connection with the opening of the Indian reservations after completion of agreements with the Indians leading to the sale of their lands. This includes the sale of lots in towns established on abandoned Indian reservations. Under the provisions of laws as heretofore passed, where lands have not been entered within a certain length of time after the opening of the reservation, it becomes the duty of the commissioner to sell by auction the remaining lands unentered. There have been also placed upon the shoulders of the commissioner the duties of superintending the sale of timber in the Chippewa Reservation, Minn., which is to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians. After the timber is so sold it is his duty to see that it is properly cut and scaled and that the moneys due thereon are collected and paid over to the Treasury for the use of the Indians.

There are numerous incidental administrative duties, such as the keeping of records of the establishment of national forests and other reservations of withdrawn lands, the creation of bird reserves, national monuments and the like, the collection of water-right charges on irrigation projects, the keeping of tract books, and the recording thereon of restorations and withdrawals.

Under acts of Congress authorizing and directing him to prepare and promulgate rules and regulations having the force and effect of a statute, to carry laws into effect, the commissioner acts in a line which approaches close to the legislative.

In the adjustment of railroad and other grants the Land Office has imposed on it duties which partake both of the judicial and administrative. This may also be said of the duties in regard to rights of way and easements over the public lands.

From this brief résumé of his duties as an executive officer the complexity, if not incongruity, of the additional duties imposed on the commissioner in personally passing upon quasi judicial questions is readily seen. He prepares the charge upon which the action is based. Agents acting under his direction collect the evidence and present it at the hearing which he orders, and officers subordinate or answerable to him preside at the trial, find the facts, and declare the law. Finally, upon the entire record of the cause so presented the commissioner or assistant commissioner must pass judgment. The duty of sitting as a judge to determine the question which he, as prosecuting attorney, presents, and the facts which he, as jury, found or may find, is frequently embarrassing.

There is no business firm in the country that would expect its executive head to take care of more work than that which is outlined above.

JUDICIAL DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.

The work which he and the assistant commissioner perform in their judicial capacity is such that it should command careful and personal attention. It should receive the undivided attention of at least four competent lawyers. These officers should act as members of a law board, with authority under law to pass upon matters requiring judicial interpretation submitted to the General Land Office for its consideration, retaining the supervision in the commissioner, and an appeal always lying to the Secretary of the Interior.

In order that the matter may be clearly laid before Congress, the following summary of the judicial duties is submitted:

STATE GRANTS.

SCHOOL AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The judicial duties imposed upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office arising from the administration of the grants to the States for the maintenance of common schools and for internal improvements are exceedingly onerous. While the school grants are made of specified sections, yet Congress has from time to time, by appropriate legislation, provided for the protection of settlers,

who may have, prior to survey, established themselves upon the sections named in the school grant. In pursuance also of the established policy of the Government, mineral lands are likewise excepted from such grants. In other words, inasmuch as the grant is of specified sections, it does not take effect until survey and the status of the lands at that time determines whether they pass under the grant or not. Hence it becomes necessary to determine at that time all matters pertaining to such lands, whether by reason of settlement, or of the character of the lands, or of the fact that some prior claim may have been asserted thereto, which would exempt them from the granting power of Congress.

To cover deficiencies that may arise in the school grants, on account of settlement or other adverse claims, or the mineral character of the land, indemnity is provided to make up the quantity which otherwise would have passed under the grant in place.

The difficulties attendant upon the adjustment of the grant under these conditions are therefore apparent. First, the status of the lands in the field at the time the grant took effect must be passed upon. If it is found that certain lands included in the specified sections are for any reason excepted therefrom, and that indemnity must be taken therefor, it then becomes (second) necessary to ascertain the character and status of the lands that are chosen as indemnity.

The grants to the several States are not in the same terms, hence the rule that might apply in one State, or, as announced by the court as applicable to one State, may not be decisive in the adjustment of a grant to another State. The duty then rests upon the commissioner to carefully ascertain the facts as to the lands in place, and those claimed as indemnity, and in adjusting the grant to so construe the statutes that the State shall receive the full amount of its grant without injustice to adverse interests.

Legislative provisions have been made, notably by the acts of 1893 and 1894, by which preference rights are given to the States to make selections under their several grants at the time when the surveys have been completed and the lands opened to selection. The determination of these preference rights in itself is a task of extreme difficulty, inasmuch as allegations of rights acquired prior to the State are constantly asserted, and must be settled before a final adjustment of the State's preference right can be determined.

CAREY ACT SELECTIONS.

Very nearly akin to the grants just noticed are the provisions of the act of August 18, 1894, known as the Carey Act, authorizing certain States to select and have segregated arid lands to be reclaimed under direction of the States. The States are as follows:

Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Under this act there have been segregated to these States 3,193,314.36 acres. The total area patented to June 30, 1911, amounts to 388,403.79 acres.

Under the terms of this act the State applies to the Land Department for a segregation of the lands that it proposes to reclaim. When the segregation has once been made the State has a period of not less than 10 years within which it may reclaim the lands. This period may, under the statute, be extended. While the reclamation of the lands and the disposition thereof, after they have been reclaimed and patented by the Government to the State, lies with the State, yet the adjudication as to whether the lands are of the character intended to be thus segregated under said act lies with the Land Department, and it is incumbent upon the General Land Office to pass upon not only the character of the lands but also the feasibility of the proposed reclamation scheme that the State submits to the department when it applies for the segregation of the land.

The importance of this can not be overstated, for not only will the lands remain segregated for a long period of time, if the order therefor is once made, but in making such segregation the department is practically committed to the feasibility of the proposition submitted by the State, and people thereafter dealing with the State are in a great degree entitled to regard the proposition of the State as having received the indorsement of the department.

All this must be carefully gone into at the time when the segregation of the lands is proposed by the State for its benefit, but later, when the State applies for a patent to the lands thus segregated, it is further necessary for the Land Office again to carefully inquire into the facts of the case, and adjudge whether in fact the lands have been reclaimed under the terms of the statute, before issuing a patent therefor.

The Carey Act in itself is brief in terms and not difficult of construction, but the questions that have to be determined in carrying it into effect involve some of the most difficult legal problems submitted to the department, and especially is this true in determining water rights claimed by appropriation under the State laws.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Railroad grants were originally made directly to the States for the purpose of aiding the construction of roads within such States, leaving it to the State to dispose of the lands in aid of the grant, as the roads were constructed, but the larger grants in later years were made directly to corporations authorized to receive the grant by act of Congress.

The immensity of these later grants does not need to be dwelt upon here. It is enough to say that there yet remains for adjustment under railroad grants an approximate claimed area of 29,000,000 acres. The grants to the railroad companies are usually made of alternate sections, but many exceptions are embraced in the grants, for the protection of the Government and settlers and all prior adverse interests. The lands of course so granted must be public lands subject to the grant at the time it takes effect.

For lands that are lost to the grant in place, indemnity is provided, and here again, as under the adjustment of State grants, a double duty is imposed upon the commissioner. He must ascertain the status of the grant in place and of the land claimed as indemnity. He must construe the statutes carefully for the protection of all interests confided to his charge, and no legislation has led to more litigation than that arising under railroad grants. This is necessarily so, because of the great interests involved by which the welfare of entire States and communities are affected, as well as individuals.

While it is true that the courts will not interfere with the action of the Land Department, so long as the disposition of title yet remains under its control, and also true that the courts recognize the findings of fact on the part of the Land Department to be final, yet they will correct errors of law that may occur in the adjudication of such title. Hence the responsibility rests upon the commissioner to so construe the law in the adjustment of these grants, that no occasion will arise in the courts to modify his action. Such modification might mean the loss of homes and fortunes to many people—a loss that could not be indemnified.

At every step in the adjustment of these grants, the Land Department is met with adverse rights asserted as against the grant—conflicting rights between different adverse claimants as against the grant—and it is required at the same time to carefully see that the land granted to the company is of the character subject thereto.

The obstacles encountered in the adjustment of such grants have been so manifest that Congress has, from time to time, by appropriate laws provided for special schemes of adjustment, as in the acts of 1887, 1890, and 1898. These acts in themselves, open an entirely new field of action, imposing the necessity upon the commissioner of most carefully considering not only the terms of the original grants, but the terms of the later acts as well.

RIGHTS OF WAY—RAILROAD.

The right-of-way grants should not be overlooked in considering the judicial duties imposed upon the commissioner. By the act of March 3, 1875, railroad rights of way are granted over the public lands under certain conditions. The grants thus made do not carry

the fee, but are a servitude upon the land that exists so long as the right of way is used for the purpose granted. Applications under this act not infrequently are presented by rival corporations. The opening of a new country to railroad enterprise brings into action competitive interests of the largest magnitude, and the fight over priorities to be secured by those first in the field is bitter and expensive to the parties. A mistake in the construction of the law so confided to the commissioner, in acting upon these rights-of-way applications, may bring financial disaster to a worthy enterprise.

RIGHTS OF WAY—CANALS, DITCHES, AND RESERVOIRS.

By the act of March 3, 1891, rights of way are granted to individuals and companies for the maintenance of ditches, canals, and reservoirs upon public lands. This legislation was the outgrowth of the increasing demand for the conservation of our water supply in the semiarid regions. From the first this act has been eagerly invoked, both by individuals and companies, and the struggle for precedence in securing such rights of way has been exceedingly sharp.

In disposing of applications under this act it is necessary for the commissioner to ascertain the good faith of the enterprise, the financial soundness of the parties, and the availability of the proposed water supply. It is true that under this act the department in no wise attempts to pass upon water rights, but it does undertake to see that a mere paper right of way is not granted to cloud the title to our public lands, and operate as a bar to the prosecution of well-founded and legitimate applications under the act.

A right of way secured under this act is for the primary purpose of irrigation and is an easement, dependent upon the continued exercise of the privilege granted. Differing therefrom, however, is the right of way granted by act of February 15, 1901, which is in the nature of a permit or license to the use of a right of way through the public lands and forest and other reservations of the United States, for telephone and telegraph purposes, and for conducting and storing water for certain specified purposes in addition to those of irrigation—this right being subject to revocation by the Secretary of the Interior.

Though the right conferred by this act is not an easement, but subject to revocation, yet a proper administration thereof requires the utmost care in the recognition of rights claimed thereunder. This is apparent when it is remembered that the purpose of the act contemplates granting privileges upon which large investments of capital may be made and a revocation of the privilege, if due to any fault or oversight on the part of the Land Department, might result very disastrously.

MINERAL LAND CLAIMS.

The several acts of Congress, under which title to mineral lands may be acquired, constitute a prolific source of litigation before the Land Department. The assertion of rights by adverse claimants under conflicting claims often involves immense values and calls for the very highest quality of judicial investigation and the exercise of the finest legal discrimination. Possessory rights, it is true, may be maintained to a mining claim without a patent therefor, but no large investments are likely to be made or invited until title from the Government has been obtained.

The procedure for securing patent, as provided by the mineral laws, is very exact in its requirements, and failure in any particular to follow the statute may entail serious consequences and heavy financial loss. Every step from the survey of the claim on the ground showing location of the claim, to the completion of the proof, involving notice to all conflicting claimants, must be carefully scrutinized in the General Land Office in the light of the statutory requirements and the construction they have received, both in the courts and the department. Countless questions of the most complex character constantly confront the office in the adjudication of these claims. Is the land mineral; is the substance claimed as mineral so recognized by mining authorities; has there been a discovery of such mineral sufficient in character to warrant the location of the mining claim; should the claim be in the form of a lode or a placer; has the claim been identified with accuracy on the ground; does such identification appear of record; have all prior valid claims been excluded; does the application for patent show clear abstract of title? These and many more questions must be settled even in an ordinary claim, but where the conflicts are numerous and the adverse claims sharply contested, the difficulties encountered in reaching a satisfactory solution increase in a manifold ratio. It may be fairly said that our mining laws alone present a wide field of jurisprudence for the exercise of the best legal talent on the bench, at the bar, and in the Land Department. The reports of our courts, State, Federal, and Supreme, attest the truth of this statement. The complexity of the laws under which a mineral patent is to be obtained and the immense values it often represents have been prolific in the production of mining engineers, mineral experts, mining lawyers, textbooks, and legal decisions, all to be heard and considered by the commissioner in the exercise of his quasi-judicial authority. In the consideration of these cases it is not an unusual thing for counsel to be heard orally, as well as by brief, and, in many cases, such hearings are attended by attorneys from the mining sections of our country at great expense to their clients, prosecuting the contest, in some cases, through a period of years before all the various interests have been finally adjudicated.

COAL LANDS.

The general mining laws are not applicable to the disposition of coal lands, special legislation being provided therefor. The coal land laws embrace certain features of the old preemption law, in the matter of sale and the preference right of purchase, and other elements of the mining laws in the matter of discovery and development.

The right of one person or association of persons to purchase is limited in the matter of acreage, and the right once exercised is exhausted. The purpose of these restrictions is apparent—that is, to distribute the ownership of coal lands among as many individual owners as possible, and thus to try to prevent a monopolistic control of a valuable public asset, there being, however, no supervision of any kind retained in the Government after patent issued. This feature of the law has been a failure.

To so administer the law as to secure this result demands of the Land Department diligent attention to matters of statutory construction in considering applications to purchase these lands and prevent evasions of the law by which, either through dummy entrymen or other fraudulent devices, undue advantages under the law may be secured.

The legal difficulties heretofore encountered in the adjudication of cases under this branch of the public land laws bid fair to be largely increased by the recent acts of March 3, 1909, and June 22, 1910, recognizing the right to issue an agricultural patent for the surface of the land, while reserving to the United States the right to dispose of the coal thereunder.

SETTLEMENT CLAIMS—HOMESTEAD.

The judicial duties imposed upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the construction of what are styled the settlement laws, meaning thereby generally agricultural claims, are exceedingly diverse and call for a very careful consideration of legislation which has been enacted through a period of many years. The principal one of these, known as the homestead law, originally enacted in 1862, since many times amended and modified, but still retaining the fundamental principle of providing a home for the permanent settler, deserves special attention. The law has been adapted to meet the necessities of certain localities, as the Kinkaid Act—limited to the State of Nebraska—the enlarged homestead act—limited to certain States containing semiarid lands—and the reclamation act, applicable to the lands entered under the act of June 17, 1902.

Under the general provisions of the law the exercise of the homestead right once exhausts the privilege, but several acts of Congress have granted the right to make second entries to people who through

some specified cause have not enjoyed the benefit of the original entry. In handling cases that arise under the homestead laws, the most careful attention is exacted on the part of the General Land Office in ascertaining whether the entryman is fully qualified in the matter of citizenship, and other respects, to make the entry, and that the land is subject to such appropriation, and, later, that he has fully complied with the law in the matter of residence, together with improvements and cultivation of the land. All this must be done by trained experts acting under the immediate direction of the commissioner, whose duty it is to primarily see that the law is properly interpreted and applied. The number of homestead patents issued in the last fiscal year was 52,076, which will convey some idea of the amount of labor entailed in the administration of this one act.

DESERT LAND CLAIMS—WATER RIGHTS.

The desert-land act of 1877, as modified by the amendment of March 3, 1891, recognized the desirability of affecting the reclamation of desert land through the efforts of individual entrymen. At the time of the enactment of these laws there were many sources of water available to the individual of which he could take advantage and thus secure a water supply sufficient to irrigate the land covered by his entry. Like the homestead law, the exercise of the right once exhausted the privilege. It also was limited to persons duly qualified in the matter of citizenship, who at the time of entry were residents of the State in which the entry was made. The apparent purpose of these limitations was to prevent the misuse of the beneficent intention of the act by fraudulent and speculative combinations made with the purpose of obtaining unlawful control of large bodies of the public lands. It therefore becomes necessary for the Land Office, in the administration of this law, to carefully consider the good faith of the claim, whether the land is of the character subject to such entry, and, later, whether it has been reclaimed by securing a permanent supply of water sufficient to effect irrigation of the entire tract.

What constitutes land desert in character is largely dependent upon relative conditions, all of which must be taken into consideration in the adjudication of these claims. The most difficult question, however, is one pertaining to water rights. The Land Department must determine whether, under the laws of the State where the entry is made, the entryman has secured such a water right as will be appurtenant to the land and fully accomplish the intended reclamation. The value of water in States containing arid and semiarid lands has been recognized by appropriate legislation, under which all water rights must be adjudicated by the State authorities, and it is incumbent upon the Land Department, in passing to title a desert-land entry,

to see that under such laws and adjudications the entryman has secured a permanent water right.

The gradual absorption of the water supply from the smaller streams by the individual entryman naturally resulted in the necessity of organizing water companies to bring water from a great distance, and this has led, in some instances, to relations between entrymen and water companies that require the utmost scrutiny to prevent the acquisition of large holdings through entries nominally made for the benefit of the individual, but actually in the interest of the company.

TIMBER AND STONE ACT.

Attention should be also called to the important judicial duties resting upon the General Land Office in the matter of administering the timber and stone act of June 3, 1878. Public attention has of late years been so sharply directed to the necessity of preserving, so far as possible, the public forest lands that but little need be said here to emphasize the necessity of careful construction of the statutes that permit the purchase of these lands. Lands, though valuable for timber and subject to sale under this act, are also enterable under the homestead law. The result of this is that in the guise of homesteads valuable timber lands are sought, not for the purpose of securing a homestead, but the timber on the land. But inasmuch as the act of 1878 is limited to lands chiefly valuable for timber and unfit for cultivation, and the homesteader is required, in complying with the homestead law, to show cultivation, it becomes possible, by careful attention to conditions in the field and final proofs, to determine whether the entry was made in good faith and, if not so made, to prevent its consummation. So it will be seen that in the discharge of his duty the commissioner must determine the character of the land as well as disputes between rival claimants under the act itself, and also asserted rights under other adverse claims, and at the same time exercise a wise supervision over the entire subject in order that the interest of the United States may be protected in the handling of this valuable asset.

PRIVATE CONTESTS.

One of the heaviest judicial burdens resting upon the General Land Office is the disposition of contested cases arising through the assertion of adverse rights by rival claimants to the same tract under the settlement laws or based on asserted priorities otherwise founded. In these cases it is usually a struggle between adverse claimants for the same tract of land; but in another class of contests, arising under the act of May 14, 1880, the contestant seeks not the assertion of a prior right to the tract, but a preference right to make an entry for the land in the event that he succeeds in securing the cancellation

of the existing entry by showing that the entryman in some way has failed to comply with the law. As an illustration of the importance of this class of work, a case came before the Land Office not long ago said by the parties to involve half a million dollars. This case was heard orally before the General Land Office, the hearing occupying two days, at which time counsel of the highest ability, both local and resident at the place of controversy, were heard. Add to this the time necessary for the legal staff of the office to examine the evidence and briefs and prepare the decision, and the labor and responsibility incident to the determination of a case of this character may be easily understood.

Other cases of a similar character might easily be cited where large values are often involved, due to the fact that the land in dispute may lie near a growing town or for some other reason have a special value. Whether that be so or not, it in most instances represents the home of one of the parties, or a large part of his investment at least, for which he naturally contests with all the ability he may be able to call to his command. Whether he is represented by counsel or not, it is the duty of the General Land Office to examine carefully the record, reading and weighing the evidence and applying the law thereto, in order that justice may be done.

SCRIP.

Rights asserted before the Land Department in the location of scrip and allied claims should not be overlooked in considering the judicial duties of the commissioner. While there yet remains but little of what may be defined as scrip, such as "Valentine," "Porterfield," and "Gerard" scrip, there is, however, a class of claims closely akin thereto, such as soldiers' additional homestead rights, forest lieu selections, and exchange rights under the acts of July 1, 1898, March 2, 1899, and April 21, 1904. Each of these presents in itself peculiar difficulties requiring the most careful judicial attention, involving frequently large values and great interests. The famous Hyde and Benson cases, yet pending before the courts, arose under the forest lieu selection act.

ACTIONS IN CIVIL COURTS.

In the prosecution of cases before the courts on behalf of the Land Department for the recovery of title wrongfully obtained or for damages resulting from trespass on the public lands, it is incumbent upon the Land Department to carefully inquire into the various laws involved and to so present the cases to the Department of Justice by statements of fact and brief of legal authorities that it will be enabled to take prompt action thereon. This in many instances

calls for the widest legal research, and the success or failure of the case is largely dependent upon the ability with which it is handled in the Land Department.

REPAYMENT, APPEALS, ETC.

The act of June 16, 1880, and its amendments, provides for the repayment of money where entries have been erroneously allowed and can not be confirmed. To determine whether a claim for repayment should be allowed, it is necessary to consider the law under which the entry was made and ascertain whether it falls within the terms of the repayment act. During the last fiscal year there were stated 2,338 accounts, allowing repayment of \$178,437.02, and during said period there were rejected 712 claims for repayment.

No extended mention can here be made of private land claims and special acts passed from time to time, or of a large variety of claims which incidentally arise in the Land Office, requiring the exercise of the judicial function.

In the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction during the last fiscal year, the General Land Office received and disposed of more than 7,000 cases, of which number more than 60 per cent of the decisions were final—that is, no appeal was taken from the action of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior.

To enable the General Land Office to hear, consider, and decide, under an orderly procedure, the various matters confided to its judicial determination, rules of practice have been formulated. The attorneys practicing before the Land Department form a bar of specialists, learned in the law, the equal of any practicing before the courts.

As it exists now, the General Land Office, under an organization originally intended and equipped for executive duties alone, is required to perform judicial duties not often imposed upon a court of special jurisdiction.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION.

It is impossible for the commissioner and his assistant to pay the judicial attention to these cases which they should receive. The bar practicing before this office has very little opportunity to submit its cases directly to those who are by law responsible for the decisions, because of the multitudinous duties placed on these officers. The head of the office can not find time to give individual attention to many of the most important cases which are submitted for his consideration; he has too many duties to attend which he can not detail to others because he alone by law can perform them.

It necessarily follows, therefore, that:

(1) The commissioner is an executive officer having jurisdiction over as many diverse duties as any other bureau officer in the Gov-

ernment, having directly under him at the present time some 2,000 employees.

(2) He is also a judicial officer, having the determination of cases great in number and of vast importance and over claims of great value, with one assistant commissioner.

As an executive officer the work over which he has jurisdiction is scattered over 103 land offices, 13 surveyors general, and 12 field divisions, with a force of some 500 employees localized in Washington, with a collection of, in round numbers, \$10,000,000 a year and with the responsibility upon his shoulders of seeing that the work performed by this brigade of employees is properly done. From the standpoint of work alone this is sufficient for one man to be responsible for, but in addition he must, with the assistant commissioner, individually assume responsibility for the text of the numerous decisions rendered by the General Land Office.

Of the 526 employees in this office, 131 are graduate lawyers, and in addition there are about 150 employees who by experience are qualified to pass on matters of a quasi-judicial character. In other words, there are over 280 men in this bureau who are passing upon matters which require either a general legal knowledge or expert knowledge in the interpretation of certain laws. It can easily be seen, therefore, that it would be impossible to transfer to any tribunal of the ordinary organization the matters which come before this bureau for judicial determination. There can be no removal of these cases from the jurisdiction of the Land Office. The intelligent way is to give to a board of law review greater powers, namely, authority to decide, as a judicial body, matters before the General Land Office, under the supervision of the commissioner an appeal lying to the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend, therefore, the enactment of legislation under which there should be created the position of five members of a board of law review, who should be given original jurisdiction upon all cases written by the various law clerks of this bureau under which rights of claimants are determined, with the right of review in the commissioner and appeal to the Secretary. The two duties, executive and judicial, will in this way be more adequately taken care of, as they should be, and it would be possible for the work to receive from the heads a more careful consideration than it does now. The commissioner as an executive officer could give personal attention to many important details for which he is responsible to which he can give only brief attention at present, and by the creation of the positions of five members of a board of law review with original jurisdiction all cases which are submitted to this office could receive closer and more careful attention than they do at present.

SALARIES.

In connection with the organization and the changes which have been suggested, it is my duty to call attention to the inadequacy of the salaries paid to the higher employees of the General Land Office. The résumé of the character of the work to be performed, as set forth above, shows very plainly its importance, both in character and in results. One chief of division, namely, that of surveying division, receives \$2,750; the chief clerk receives \$2,500; the chief law clerk receives \$2,500; one chief of division, \$2,400; two members of the board of law review receive \$2,200 and two \$2,000 each. In addition to these there are only 27 employees receiving \$2,000 each, only 37 receiving \$1,800 each, and 69 receiving \$1,600 each. There are employed in the General Land Office 131 men who are graduates in law, and it is of the greatest importance that this number should be increased and the vacancies in the office recruited from professional ranks in order that the work may be properly performed. It is evident, therefore, that not only are the higher grade employees underpaid but that, because of the inadequacy of the amount of salaries, there is not sufficient inducement to the right class of men to enter the General Land Office service. The policy is a poor one, and in my opinion the Government suffers very materially. True economy is in the paying of adequate salaries and in this way attracting to the service men who are energetic and thoroughly competent to do good work for the Government and by their force and ability save the Government money and perform its work properly and intelligently. I can not lay too great stress upon this matter. There should be places under the civil service in this bureau paying \$4,000 per annum, \$3,500, and \$3,000 per annum, and the number of places from \$1,600 to \$2,000 should be increased. The ultimate effect of a step of this character would be greatly to the advantage of the Government.

COAL LEGISLATION.

In my report for last year the following statement was made:

It is imperative that new legislation be passed covering the disposition of coal lands in Alaska and in the United States. The inadequacy of the present laws is universally conceded. This proposition, therefore, needs no argument. The progress of advancement in the West is being retarded under present conditions by the difficulty in the successful opening of new mines under legislation as it exists to-day. Competition has been checked. The consumer is having to pay, therefore, a greater price than it would be reasonable to expect he would have to pay if it were possible to open new mines under legislation which would encourage the development of this resource. Legislation, however, which would not retain in the United States the right of supervision over the marketing of the product would be a mistake. To throw this resource open so that the coal deposits would ultimately pass into the hands of monopolies and trusts would be to render the conditions worse than they are at present. Congress, therefore,

should carefully guard the enactment of legislation and see to it that the requisite control is retained in the United States, so that a combination for the purpose of unjustly advancing prices can be checked through Government supervision.

The object to be obtained is the laying of this public necessity in the coal bins of the ultimate consumer at the cheapest possible price consonant with a due adherence to the principles of conservation.

Since the report was published no legislation has been enacted on this subject. There is as great necessity now as there was at the time of writing my last report for the enactment of legislation looking to the proper development of the coal fields of the West. A measure providing for the leasing of the lands under proper regulations seems to suggest the best means of meeting the situation, and it is to be hoped that Congress will enact some law along this line.

WATER POWERS.

The same general theory should govern the enactment of legislation on the disposition of rights in water powers, namely, a guardianship looking to the supplying of the public needs at the cheapest rates. There is no destruction of supply in the use of water power.

ALASKA.

During this year the office decided in cases regularly before it for adjudication the following important questions affecting the Alaska public coal lands:

(1) An agreement or understanding entered into between two or more persons that each person would enter and pay for 160 acres of Alaska coal lands and thereafter upon the acquisition of the title from the Government that all the parties would combine their claims into a single property for their common benefit was in contravention of the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 525), amending the Alaska coal land laws, and coal entries made pursuant to such an agreement and understanding were held for cancellation.

(2) Work done to ascertain merely the coal character of the land, and not with the intent to open and operate a mine, did not confer a preference right within the meaning of the act of April 28, 1904.

(3) The locator of a coal claim in Alaska must file notice of his location for record with the proper recording officer and also notice thereof with the register and receiver of the local land office within one year from the date of the location, and a failure to file for record such notice of location with the district recorder and also with the register and receiver within the year forfeits all rights under the location and requires the rejection of a subsequent application by the locator to enter the land.

(4) A location made and a declaratory statement filed for the land could not thereafter be changed upon the option of the locator;

an application for purchase presented by such person, who had made a prior location and without cause abandoned it, was held for rejection. While some of the questions above mentioned were not new in that the office had theretofore expressed an opinion thereon, they were all new in the sense that prior to the decision rendered during the present year none of the questions had been passed upon in a case regularly submitted for adjudication.

In a report made by the chief of the Alaskan field division on October 7, 1911 (time of writing this report), the total number of Alaska coal cases is given as 1,125; applications for patent filed, 521; notices of charges served, 172; answers to charges filed, 125; expiration notices served, 566; answers to expiration notices filed, 90; entries yet to be investigated as to good faith, 262. Up to July 1911, indictments returned in Alaskan criminal proceedings affecting coal lands covered 641 claims out of a total of 1,125 coal claims.

These particulars with reference to the Alaskan work are emphasized for the purpose of showing that there has been exceptional activity on the part of the agents in that field and a great deal of work accomplished by them. But notwithstanding this fact there still remains a great deal of work to be done in Alaska. Heretofore the reports have referred either to the Bering River coal field or the Matanuska coal field. Reports now coming in from the agents refer to (a) the Bering River coal fields, (b) the Matanuska coal field, (c) the Cook Inlet coal field, (d) the Alaska Peninsula coal field, (e) the Admiralty Island coal field, (f) the Nome district coal field, (g) the Fairbanks district coal field, (h) the Afognak Island coal field. It must be expected that a practically undeveloped territory, covering an area of over 500,000 square miles, will give rise to more work for the field service than that at present shown.

ALASKA LAW OFFICER.

The laws relating to public lands as applied to Alaska are acknowledgedly inadequate. Such as they are, however, they must be enforced. It is not the province of the General Land Office to legislate. The best way to call attention to the inadequacy of legislation is to enforce the law as it exists. With the amount of work which arises out of the number of applications for lands in Alaska, it has been deemed wise to designate an officer of the board of law review to whom all applications for lands in Alaska are referred, of whatsoever nature they may be. In this way it is hoped to obtain perfect uniformity in decisions and interpretation of the laws such as they are. The place should be permanently established by legislation with an adequate salary attached thereto.

PROOFS.

In the report of last year the following suggestions were made:

At present proofs are taken before the register and receiver. This necessitates in many cases a long trip from the land to the local office and entails a large expense upon the applicant, who has to journey thereto and bring his witnesses to testify in support of his claim. If this course be not pursued, the proof is taken before a United States commissioner. There is attached to this course the expense of the journey to his office on the part of the claimant and his witnesses. Apart from this expense of the claimant the procedure is not satisfactory. The work of a special agent is largely that of investigating cases where false proofs have been made. It is respectfully recommended that a more expeditious way, and one where there would be less cost to the claimant, would be under a system allowing proofs to be taken upon the land itself, before a special agent designated to visit the land, who should be authorized to collect from the claimant a fee, the amount of which should be based upon the distance of the claim from some given point within the land district. The expenses of the agent could be so arranged that his visit would cost the claimant less, and the proof would be very much more satisfactory. There would also be a great saving in rendering unnecessary the expenses of a subsequent examination by a special agent to detect fraudulent proofs.

It is repeated with emphasis. By careful organization a system could be elaborated whereby the making of proofs could be simplified, promptness gained, and time saved. Much vexation is caused by the suspension of proofs on complaints made, and the charge has been made that the delays made pursuant thereto are not justified. It is unsafe to ignore complaints; there can be no forms established controlling the methods of making them; they do not come to the various field headquarters in any regular proportion to the proofs submitted; to maintain a force of agents large enough to keep pace with them when at their maximum would necessarily mean that many of the agents would have to be idle when the complaints dropped from the maximum to the minimum, and a larger appropriation of money would have to be demanded of Congress for the special agents' force; a waste of money and energy would ensue; all this could be obviated by the enactment of a law authorizing the procedure above recommended. If the proofs were taken on the homestead the facts would be established and the delay, now ensuing, of an investigation necessitated on account of the complaints made before or after the taking of the proof obviated.

LOCAL LAND OFFICES.

RECEIVER.

The recommendation made in the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, in regard to the abolishment of the office of receiver is renewed. A far better organization at less expense could be perfected. There is no business reason to be advanced for the retention of the present organization of local land offices. It originated in the

era of sale, when the money value of the land disposed of was the paramount idea; it was retained without any real reason through the era of development; the coming era should see it abolished. The recommendation last year was as follows:

The organization of the local land offices should be changed and a great deal of money saved, and better administration secured, by the abolition of the positions of register and receiver and the creation of one position in lieu of the two. The positions of registers and receivers were created under the original organization when the duties were those of sales agent and recording officer. By additional legislation, as stated above, the duties of local officers have been changed. Under this dual system there is a divided responsibility. The register and receiver have to sign decisions and they are responsible together for the work of the office. This divided responsibility is not a successful method of management for any office. Experience has shown that there are frequent clashes between the two officers. The simplest organization would be the creation of a new office and the placing of one man in charge of all the work of the local office, and substituting for the receiver a bonded clerk. This bonded clerk could be secured for the work to be performed at a salary ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year; and the difference between that and the salary now paid to receivers would amount in saving to the Government, in round numbers, to about \$150,000 a year. Better administration would be secured, and the Government would save a considerable sum.

HALL OF RECORDS.

The necessity of a Hall of Records is recognized. It is to be hoped that an appropriation will be made by Congress to provide this much-needed building. This was urged in the report for last year. The urgency of the erection of this edifice is realized more every year. It is to be hoped that it will be provided before some disastrous fire may have destroyed papers which can not be replaced.

THE FIELD SERVICE.

On June 25, 1910, Congress appropriated the sum of \$750,000 for the "Protection of public lands, timber, etc.," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, which amount was to be immediately available.

The average number of special agents employed per month under this appropriation during the fiscal year was 155. From this appropriation were also paid the salaries of the clerks to the chiefs of field divisions and the necessary temporary employees in this office to properly handle the work incident to the large number of reports being received from the field.

The total amount of cash collected and turned into the Treasury as a result of the work of the special agents in the field during the fiscal year is \$229,193.68. Of this total amount collected, \$100,099.70 was accepted as settlement for timber trespass and \$129,093.98 was recovered by civil and criminal actions brought through the Department of Justice in cases of timber trespass and fines imposed and paid in cases of conspiracy, perjury, subornation of perjury, and unlawful inclosures, etc.

As a result of investigations, 2,200,401.25 acres have been restored to the public domain. Of this total amount restored, 703,680 acres represent area of fraudulent entries (taking an average of 160 acres to each entry) canceled on special agents' reports; 1,475,381 acres restored to open range on abatement of unlawful inclosures; and 21,340.25 acres were restored through suits to cancel patents fraudulently acquired, brought by the Department of Justice, on the recommendation of this office based on special agents' reports.

Special agents have personally examined and reported on 26,505 entries, 10,022 of which were adverse and 16,483 were favorable. In addition to the reports of special agents, 90 adverse reports and 181 favorable reports have been received from forest officers on entries within national forests. Reports on applications for rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., were rendered on 220 such applications, 60 of which were adverse and 160 were favorable. Reports have been received on 31 State segregation lists, under the Carey Act, on which final action has not yet been had.

Nineteen civil suits were recommended for the setting aside of grants of rights of way over the public domain for reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc. Investigations are now in progress involving all such grants heretofore approved for such purposes, with a view of bringing civil action against all grantees where the evidence shows misuse, nonconstruction, or abandonment of such privileges.

During the year 530 civil suits were recommended, 304 civil suits have been won and 82 have been lost, of which 141 timber-trespass cases were won, recovering \$107,772.42, and 40 were lost; 74 suits to vacate patents were won, restoring 21,340.25 acres to the public domain, and 33 such suits were lost; and 79 cases of unlawful inclosure were won, restoring 893,015 acres heretofore held under fence unlawfully.

At the close of this fiscal year 482 cases wherein criminal prosecution was recommended were pending before the Department of Justice.

Of the criminal cases closed during the year, 31 were convictions for timber trespass, of which 6 were prison sentences, and \$8,227 in fines were assessed by the court and \$1,640.18 paid; 21 were convictions for conspiracy, 17 of which were prison sentences and \$20,050 in fines assessed, of which \$9,200 were paid; 8 convictions for perjury and 6 prison sentences, \$1,900 paid; 47 were convictions for maintaining unlawful inclosures on the public domain, \$4,377.60 fines were assessed and paid; and 17 convictions were secured in cases of intimidation, etc., making a total of 124 convictions secured and 47 prison sentences imposed.

SURVEYING.

June 30, 1911, was the close of the first fiscal year under the direct system, and it is gratifying to be able to report that it has been an unqualified success. When the change of method from the contract to the direct system was first considered, it was expected that the cost of production would not be greater than that in the procedure which it was proposed to abandon. It was conceded that greater expedition would ensue and better work be accomplished, and this alone would have justified the change. The work of last season and this season, however, has shown that the average cost of survey of a township under the direct system is \$750, or a saving of about \$5 per mile, the average cost of surveys under the contract system being \$15 per mile. As the number of miles surveyed during the past fiscal year will approximate 30,000, the saving to the Government, therefore, will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000, this amount being available for the surveying of a larger mileage, thus greatly benefiting settlers in the West. There is in addition a saving from one to two years in time, counting from the time of the appropriation to the completion and adoption of the survey and the filing of the field notes in the surveyor general's office under the new system. This result has only been accomplished by the closest attention to economic equipment and means of subsistence of men and forage for animals, and by the employment of the best available engineers who have been engaged solely upon their past record for efficient services.

An important factor in minimizing the expense has been the purchase, where possible, of animals for transportation purposes. Great care has been used in selecting such stock as will be the most durable and efficient, taking into consideration the nature of the country to be surveyed and its climate. In one State the rate of hire for horses was found disproportionate to the value of the animals, and 36 horses were bought, at an average price of \$85. These horses had saved for the Government in rent within three months after their purchase an amount equivalent to their cost at the rental asked by owners of horses of the same carrying capacity.

The instrumental equipment, which was at the date of the change of system very meager and necessitated the renting by the surveyors of their own transits, is now nearly complete, and all transitmen and surveyors are furnished with the most modern of solar instruments, thus securing the maximum of accuracy and expedition.

The iron corners now in use everywhere on public-land surveys are a considerable item of expense, but the universal praise given these monuments by settlers and interested parties justifies their employment wherever practicable to erect them. The main item is the expense of transportation from St. Louis to the outfitting point.

Invitations have been sent to manufacturing establishments in a number of large cities nearer the surveys to submit proposals for making these posts, but no favorable responses have been received. By shipping in carload quantities I have been able to reduce this expense, so that the freight charges have not averaged the past season over 20 per cent of the cost of manufacture.

The greater part of the force was taken from the ex-contractors, those whose work had been passed upon and found correct by examiners of surveys. They are not in the classified service, but examinations are to be held by the Civil Service Commission this winter, under which all unclassified transitmen or instrumentmen in good standing will be examined and duly certified to this office. All of the transitmen now in the service have signified their intention to take part, and it is believed an ample register of eligibles will be ready by the opening of next season.

[During the past year the number of parties in the field have been increased to 115.

In addition to the surveyors, it has been necessary to maintain a force of 15 United States surveyors in examining surveys entered into by contract prior to July 1, 1910. This work, of course, will soon be brought to a finish. These surveyors were also engaged in executing fragmentary surveys, State boundary surveys, island surveys, etc.

In addition to the above force at work upon public-land surveying, this office, under existing regulations, undertakes the subdivision of Indian reservations for the purpose of allotment and subsequent opening for disposal to the public. The expenses for this work are, under the law, paid out of the appropriation for surveying and allotting Indian reservations. In this latter class of surveys it has been found possible, and in accordance with law, to perform not only the rectangular surveys but to do the topographic work in addition; the combining of the two has been shown to be more economical than by the detailing of special topographic parties to do this character of work after the rectangular survey has been completed. Under the laws now existing authority is not given to the commissioner to do the topographic work in conjunction with the township surveys. It is respectfully submitted that this authority ought to be given on grounds of business expediency and expedition; this especially so because of the demand in the West for the selection of lands for irrigation purposes under the Carey Act. A topographic survey made at the time of the rectangular survey would, without doubt, be of great assistance to those who desire to make Carey Act and other selections for the purposes of irrigation.

The office has received the heartiest cooperation from the surveyors general in the West in the installation of this new system, and a great

deal of the success is due to the assistance and advice which have been received from these officers.

ALASKA SURVEYS.

The duty of making subdivisional surveys in Alaska was assigned to this bureau during the last winter, and active preparations were set on foot to place as many parties in the field as the nature of the country and the demands of settlers would justify.

Three centers were decided upon at which to begin operations—Fairbanks, Chitina, and Seward. A double party, comprising a surveyor at the head of each party and an associate transitman in charge of an auxiliary party—in all, six parties—were equipped and received instructions the latter part of April in Seattle, leaving for the field early in May.

The Geological Survey had begun this work the previous year and had subdivided an area in the vicinity of Fairbanks. This region was occupied in May by a double party under this office and the sectionizing of the land continued. No report has yet been received of the acreage surveyed by them near this place, and only partial reports have come in as to the progress made by the other four parties.

However, a report has been received from Surveyor Warner of the work with this double party in the Copper River country, showing an area of 66,000 acres subdivided, and it is assumed that the other parties will have accomplished an equal amount before the season closes.

If this be correct, an aggregate output of 200,000 acres will be accomplished for the season's work, which, with the many difficulties to be encountered in that remote region, is submitted as an excellent result and one only to be accomplished by the most careful and energetic management.

Geodetic ties were made last year connecting two of the independent systems, and by the aid of an astronomer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey the remaining system (Copper River) was geodetically determined this year.

TEXAS-NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY.

Congress having passed a resolution providing for the retracing and monumenting of the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico as surveyed by J. H. Clark in 1859, the work was assigned to this office and began in April last.

Two parties were put into the field on the east and south boundaries under the direction of one of the supervisors of surveys of this office, Arthur D. Kidder, and the work was vigorously prosecuted through the summer, with the result that at the time of writing this report,

October 7, the field work was completed, which consists of careful retracing of the line as monumented by Clark, running the random lines between his corners (which were irregularly placed and very insufficiently marked, consisting as they did of only heaps of stones, rendering the identification extremely difficult), and afterwards establishing the true line between these points and erecting on the site of the old monuments very substantial cylindrical pillars made of cement and surmounted by brass caps firmly embedded in the cement, and suitably inscribed with the date of the reestablishment and the names of the two States. The commissioners appointed by Texas and the Government accompanied these parties.

In addition to the concrete monuments, of which 36 were set, mile corners were established, consisting of tubular iron posts flanged at the bottom, filled with cement, and capped with brass heads firmly riveted to the top and marked with the number of miles and the date of the reestablishment.

These metal monuments at the end of each mile were employed as the most desirable re-marking of the line that could be devised and are especially adapted to the character of the country. It is believed that the settlers upon the adjacent lands will have no difficulty in the future in identifying the exact location of the State line.

The hiatus between the thirty-third and thirty-fourth parallels, left unsurveyed by Clark, was closed by the establishment of an oblique line connecting the termini in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution by methods agreed upon by the commissioners upon the ground.

This important work was authorized by Senate Joint Resolution No. 124, approved February 16, 1911, under the terms of which two commissioners, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, appointed by the President, and Hon. Samuel R. Scott, appointed by the governor of Texas, supervised and directed the field operations.

The sum of \$20,000 was appropriated by Congress for this work, and I am glad to state that the expense of reestablishing this 530 miles of line so completely and conspicuously monumented will not exceed the appropriation. This result has been attained by pursuing the most economical business methods in procuring supplies and in managing the prosecution of the work so that no time should be lost or needless expenditures incurred.

The instruments used on the work were loaned by this office, but aside from that the expense of the reestablishment, including the compensation of the commissioner on the part of the Government, has been paid from the fund provided by Congress except that on the south boundary the party in charge employed Government teams.

The field notes and maps are now being prepared in triplicate for the approval of the commissioners and acceptance by you, and thereafter filing in this office and those of the State and Territory interested.

CAREY ACT.

A conservative estimate would indicate that there will be 4,000,000 acres included in segregation lists for Carey Act projects during the coming year. During the last fiscal year there were examined in the neighborhood of 1,650,000 acres of selections by the various Carey Act land States. There have already been withdrawn under the act of March 15, 1910, for Carey Act exploration and survey, 3,500,000 acres. While a small amount of this land will probably be relinquished, the greater part of it will be included in segregation lists during the coming year.

Under present practice investigation in the field of lands withdrawn for Carey Act projects is a very thorough one. Not only is the question of adaptibility for irrigation of the lands selected gone into very thoroughly, but the mineral character of the land is also investigated and the question as to whether or not sufficient rights can be obtained to provide water for the lands to be irrigated. The General Land Office has in its force competent engineers who are detailed to perform this duty. The records of the office show that their reports are exhaustive, and all the features necessary to protect the interests of the United States thoroughly covered. The necessity for this thorough investigation is amply shown by the difficulties which ensued from the insufficient examination made prior to the amended regulations now in force.

The work upon Carey Act projects heretofore approved is progressing rapidly in all directions, and it is an assured fact that a large number of lists for patent will be received during the coming year which, like the segregation lists, must be promptly investigated and reported upon. I have been informed by a number of Arizona people who are interested in the Carey Act that there is no doubt that the next legislature of that State will accept the provisions of the Carey Act as soon as possible after it convenes. It is also assured by them that at least 10 segregation lists are all ready for filing as soon as the State (or Territory) accepts the provisions of the act.

RESERVOIR DECLARATORY STATEMENTS.

Owing to a recent decision of the department that where a reservoir under the act of January 13, 1897 (29 Stat., 484) covered only a portion of one or two smallest legal subdivisions, the applicant is not necessarily entitled to the full 160 acres unless it be shown that such amount is actually necessary for the support and maintenance of the reservoir, it has become necessary to call upon the field force to investigate the conditions surrounding these applications with a view to determining just how much it is necessary to segregate in connection with the reservoir. This is practically a new class of field examination, and will probably grow larger.

RIGHTS OF WAY.

The work devolving upon the field force of investigating approved right-of-way applications under the acts of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), May 11, 1898 (30 Stat., 404), February 15, 1901 (31 Stat., 790), and February 1, 1905 (33 Stat., 628), for irrigation, power, and other purposes, where the approvals are over 5 years old, with a view to obtaining forfeiture if not constructed, will be much heavier during the coming year than ever before. The field service will be called upon to investigate all approved right-of-way applications under the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), for the purpose of determining whether they have been constructed, and if not, whether they are forfeited under the act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat., 482) and the act of February 25, 1909 (35 Stat., 647), and if found so subject to forfeiture, to clear the record of them.

RAILROAD SELECTIONS.

The work relative to railroad selections for patent, either because the lands are within the primary limits of the grant, and are selected as indemnity for losses within the primary limits, or as an indemnity under the act of 1898, is constantly increasing. The work of the field service is augmented accordingly. The work is being increased not because more land is selected but because the lists are smaller. Heretofore a list of from 200,000 to 300,000 acres was a common thing and could be disposed of in large lists for patent; now the lists range from 40 to 1,000 acres usually. It is nearly as much work to investigate one 40-acre list, so far as the mechanical part of it is concerned, as to examine a 10,000-acre list. The field service naturally feels this, as in the examination of a large list the tracts are all contiguous and can be examined at the same time, while the examination of one 40-acre tract or 80-acre tract will take nearly as much time as is necessary to examine a 5,000-acre or 10,000-acre tract.

RECLAMATION WORK.

The absence of precedents and the novel character of questions which have arisen in the administration of the reclamation act, have necessitated careful consideration by this office and close supervision by the local land officers. Much time has been given to instructing the local officers in the matter of collecting water-right charges, and executing the new water-right contracts, as well as the more general questions that have arisen.

A new form of contract for use in the sale of water for lands in private ownership has been adopted, intended to afford additional security to the United States, in the form of a direct lien on the lands irrigated; and the accounting system in connection with the

payment of water-right charges under the reclamation act has been revised to meet the changed conditions and the rapidly increasing collections.

COLLECTION OF WATER-RIGHT CHARGES.

The law provides for the collection of water-right charges on lands within reclamation projects by the receivers for the local land offices, who deposit the same to the credit of the reclamation fund. In most instances the local land offices are considerable distance from the projects, and the department has permitted the payments to be made to the project engineer, who transmits the money collected to the local land office. The project engineer acts only as agent for the water users and the payments are not considered as made until the local land office has received the same. The water users are required to pay the cost of sending the money, so collected, by money order to the local land office.

In order that the project engineer may be informed at all times as to the right of any water user to the use of water, it is necessary for the local land office to send him copies of all notices requiring payments of water-right charges, receipts of payments, and all letters tending to affect the status of entries or water rights. Both the project engineer and the local land office keep accounts of water-right payments for the same project, and the General Land Office keeps separately complete records for all projects.

The work would be very much simplified by a provision of law authorizing a local reclamation official to collect the water-right charges, and deposit the same to the credit of the reclamation fund. The Reclamation Service could report to the General Land Office entries which should be canceled because of failure to pay the charges. This would relieve the Land Office of a large amount of work without very materially increasing the work of the Reclamation Service. It would be much more convenient for the water users, and also the local reclamation officials, being on the ground, are in possession of valuable information as to conditions of crops, individuals, and other matters affecting the time when payments should be required, which the Land Office can not obtain without special investigation.

STATE SELECTIONS.

There were pending June 30, 1911, State and Territorial selections aggregating, in round numbers, 1,900,000 acres, practically all requiring examination in the field.

There were received during the year ending June 30, 1911, selections to the amount of 523,636.16 acres; and during the year ended June 30, 1910, selections to the amount of 1,406,326.31 acres were received.

Upon the admission of Arizona and New Mexico, they will be entitled to select 4,700,000 acres, the aggregate of their specific grants,

in quantity, made by the enabling act of June 20, 1910. It has been the custom of new States, immediately upon their admission, and as soon as the machinery of the State government is in running order, to begin actively the selection of lands in satisfaction of their quantity grants. In addition, each of these two States, upon its admission, may make school indemnity selections to the amount of not less than 1,000,000 acres.

FIELD EXAMINATION OF SELECTED LANDS.

As a safeguard against the acquisition of title to mineral and coal lands under grants of nonmineral lands provision is now made for field examination of indemnity school land and other State and Territorial selections.

In view of the fact that selections in satisfaction of these grants, except under the Carey Act, may not be made for lands withdrawn or classified as coal lands, or valuable for coal, and that a very considerable portion of these withdrawn and classified lands is of a class well adapted for purposes of selection, it is recommended that the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583), be extended so as to authorize surface right selections in aid of common schools, and under specific grants in quantity for educational and other purposes. In this connection attention is respectfully called to a report made by the department August 9, 1911, on Senate bill 3116, Sixty-second Congress, first session.

IMPERIAL VALLEY LANDS.

The adjustment and adjudication of claims in the Imperial Valley, Cal., is proceeding satisfactorily. About 800 patents have been issued to claimants who have shown bona fide compliance with the requirements of the laws under which their entries were initiated. The locations of all but two of the school sections, with reference to the plats of the resurvey of these lands, have been fixed by office decisions, subject, however, to review by the department on appeal. A large number of conflicting claims have been amicably adjusted and such further surveys as may be necessary are to be executed during the coming winter by an official of this office.

SWAMP LANDS.

This office continues to receive and dispatch a considerable volume of work in connection with the adjustment of the swamp-land grants made to the several States by the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849 (9 Stat., 352), September 28, 1850 (9 Stat., 519), and March 12, 1860 (12 Stat., 3).

On March 29, 1911, it disposed of a controversy of considerable importance, the parties to which were the State of California on one

hand, and settlers to the number of 100 or more on the other side, and involving 99,840 acres of land, situated in the valley of the Colorado River, about 200 miles southeast from the city of Los Angeles. The State of California asserted its title to this land by virtue of the swamp-land grant, which claim of title was resisted by the settlers, who claimed that the lands were not, and never had been, of the character of lands embraced by that grant. The decision of this office sustained the claims of the settlers.

On February 19, 1909, the department gave direction for an examination in the field whereby to determine the character of lands in the Chippewa Indian Reservation, in Minnesota, in so far as any of said lands were being claimed by the State of Minnesota under the grant of swamp lands made to it by the act of March 12, 1860 (12 Stat., 3). The claim of Minnesota to swamp lands not within an Indian reservation is tried and determined by an inspection of the field notes of the Government survey, and the method thus adopted for an adjudication of her claims to land within the Indian reservation was a departure from the practice followed in other cases. This change of method had effect to let in numerous settlers upon lands within said reservations to contest the State's claim, and about 150 such contests have been filed in the local land offices at Cass Lake and Crookston. With few exceptions, this office has granted and directed hearings to be held in these contests, and the results of these hearings are now being reported.

It is believed to be appropriate in this connection to refer to the related matter of the "Arkansas sunk lands," determined by the department, by its decision of December 12, 1908, to be public lands of the United States, as a consequence of the compromise agreement between the United States and the State of Arkansas, approved by the act of Congress of April 29, 1898 (30 Stat., 367). The survey of these lands is being prosecuted with all possible expedition, and it is anticipated that the plats will be completed, approved, and filed some time early in the year 1912, and said lands soon thereafter duly made subject to disposition under the public-land laws.

NATIONAL FORESTS.

Since the issuance of the last annual report, one national forest has been established under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), and four new administrative units have been formed by subdividing certain national forests, with additional areas from the public domain in some instances. Forty-three national forests have been enlarged and 61 reduced under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 36), and the San Luis National Forest has

been consolidated with the Santa Barbara National Forest in California. The Pocatello National Forest, in Idaho, was enlarged by act of February 18, 1911 (public, 390), and by Executive order of May 31, 1911, the Fort Wingate Military Reservation was included in the Zuni National Forest, in New Mexico. There are now 153 national forests, embracing 190,608,243 acres. The decrease in area of national forests since the beginning of the fiscal year is 2,322,954 acres, due in part to the elimination of lands therefrom and in part to the revision of areas to conform to recent surveys and computations.

During the fiscal year, 4,598,705 acres have been excluded from the national forests, by reclassification or otherwise, and the unappropriated public lands in 4,125,405 acres thereof restored to settlement and entry. Areas temporarily withdrawn but not needed for forestry purposes are released from withdrawal upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture. Since the issuance of the last annual report 2,653,534 acres have been released from such withdrawal and the public lands therein opened to settlement and entry.

During the fiscal year 18 ranger stations, embracing 1,678 acres, have been withdrawn by Executive order under the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), for use by the Forest Service in the administration of the national forests, one right-of-way site and 162 administrative site withdrawals have been revoked, embracing 24,113 acres. There are now 24 rights of way for wagon roads and 3,983 administrative sites withdrawn, embracing 570,848 acres, 153 sites and 21,632 acres being near and 3,830 sites and 549,216 acres in the national forests.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

Under authority of the act approved June 8, 1906, the President, during the year, by formal proclamations prepared, created the following monuments from lands under control of the United States:

Colorado National Monument, Colorado, exhibiting extraordinary examples of erosion, of considerable scientific interest.

Devils Postpile, California, including Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, and under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

The Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana, was also more definitely located, by a second proclamation, and the boundaries of the Petrified Forest, in Arizona, were materially reduced.

There is great need of funds for the proper protection and administration of such of the national monuments, created out of the public lands, as consist of or include within their boundaries historic and prehistoric ruins, or other objects easily injured or destroyed by

vandals, and unauthorized collectors of curios for sale or exhibition for a fee. The former departmental estimate of \$5,000, which has failed to receive the approval of Congress, should by all means be renewed.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN FOREST RESERVES.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), notices were issued during the past year in 2,153 lists, by which approximately 215,300 acres of agricultural lands in national forests were opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws.

SALES OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The lands in Fort McKinney abandoned military reservation were offered for sale on January 18 and 19, 1911, under the provisions of the act of July 5, 1884 (23 Stat., 103), and there were sold 11,557.92 acres for \$25,128.11, an average of \$2.17 per acre.

On November 21, 1910, there were sold under the same act 22 lots having an area of 213.61 acres, in the Fort Davis abandoned military reservation, Texas, the price realized being \$2,272.50. or an average of \$10.63 per acre. The lands in the Camp Bowie abandoned military reservation, Arizona, were offered for sale on June 20, 1911, and 2,408.81 acres were sold under said act for \$4,281.32 an average of \$1.77 per acre. Portions of all of these reservations were unsold and will be offered at some time in the future, when there is prospect of securing bidders therefor.

POWER-SITE RESERVES.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 847), 196 withdrawals have been made for power-site purposes, and there are now withdrawn for said purpose 1,510,647 acres, embracing lands in twelve States and Territories. These lands are subject to all of the provisions, limitations, exceptions, and conditions of the act cited.

AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES ON LANDS BEARING OIL, PHOSPHATE, AND NATURAL GAS.

Bills are now pending consideration by Congress which will in some measure make oil, gas, and phosphate bearing lands available for appropriation by agricultural entrymen. The bill S. 3045 (62d Cong., 1st sess.) provides for disposal of oil-bearing lands in the same manner as lands valuable for coal are disposed of under the act of Congress approved June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583), while the bill S. 1587 (62d Cong., 1st sess.) provides for an absolute reservation of all phosphate, asphaltum, oil, and natural gas in the public lands of the United States, including lands in Alaska, leaving, by impli-

cation at least, the surface free to disposal under laws providing for agricultural entries. The department has heretofore submitted a report favorable to the first-above mentioned bill, after some suggested amendment has been effected. One of these proposed amendments would make the provisions of the bill operative as to lands containing phosphate and natural gas, as well as to lands containing oil, the only exception being as to lands valuable on account of the superficial deposits of phosphate rock.

I am of the opinion that the propriety and wisdom of such legislation as would thus be accomplished is scarcely debatable, and its early enactment would afford relief to a very considerable number of persons who have gone upon lands of that character prior to any withdrawal thereof for classification purposes.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

It is estimated there are pending Indian allotments aggregating about 4,500, requiring field examination. It is probable that about 800 to 1,000 may be received during the coming year.

INDIAN-ALLOTMENT APPLICATIONS.

On April 4, 1911, I directed field examination and report with reference to timber, mineral, coal, phosphate, oil, power-site possibilities, the settlement of the Indian on the public domain, the character and approximate value of his improvements, etc., in all cases of Indian-allotment applications made under the provisions of section 4 of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and acts amendatory thereof. Results under this order can not be reported as yet, but it is believed that it will result in rendering much more difficult the exploitation of public lands under guise of Indian claims and at the same time aid in the protection of bona fide Indian settlers.

CREEK LANDS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

By the treaty of 1832, the Creek Tribe of Indians ceded to the Government all of their lands east of the Mississippi River, the United States engaging to allow 90 principal chiefs to select one section each and every other head of a family one-half section each, which were to be "reserved from sale for their use for the term of five years unless sooner disposed of by them." Twenty sections, in addition, were to be selected, under the direction of the President, for the orphan children of the Creeks, and divided and retained or sold for their benefit, as the President might direct. Articles 3 and 4 of this treaty are as follows:

ART. III. These tracts may be conveyed by the persons selecting the same to any other persons for a fair consideration, in such manner as the President may direct.

The contract shall be certified by some person appointed for that purpose by the President, but shall not be valid until the President approves the same. A title shall be given by the United States on the completion of the payment.

ART. IV. At the end of five years, all the creeks entitled to these selections, and desirous of remaining, shall receive patents therefor in fee simple, from the United States.

A very large part of these selections remain unpatented. Such as the records show to have been sold by the Indians and the contracts of sale to have been approved by the President will be taken up and considered with a view to the issuance of patent, so that this matter, which has lain dormant for three-quarters of a century, may be closed.

There are a number of cases, however, where the records either do not show the sale to have been approved by the President or that the purchase money was paid, or do show that he disapproved it or that the purchase money was not paid; and in other cases this bureau has been informed that the local records in Alabama indicate that the Indian sold the land after the expiration of five years, when he was entitled to a patent, as provided in Article IV of the treaty.

The situation thus presented calls for speedy action by Congress. The lands involved have become valuable, and there appears to be much uneasiness and uncertainty in the minds of the present claimants to the lands.

INDIAN RESERVATION OPENINGS.

During the last year there were 131 tracts, a part of lands formerly reserved and used in connection with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe School at Darlington, Okla., offered for sale under the provisions of the homestead laws, at public auction; 60 tracts were sold at an average of \$38.60 per acre, 43 tracts at an average of \$48 per acre, 16 tracts at an average of \$66 per acre, and 10 tracts at an average of \$67.20 per acre. This is the highest price at which lands were ever disposed of under the homestead laws.

Three hundred and four lots in the Timber Lake town site, in the Cheyenne River Reservation in South Dakota, were sold at public auction, and the amount bid for the same aggregated \$79,581, the prices ranging from \$25 to \$1,400 per lot, which was greatly in excess of their appraised value.

In the town site of Dupree, in the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., there were sold 255 lots, the amount bid aggregating \$46,615, the prices ranging from \$40 to \$1,200 per lot, an increase over their appraised value.

The unentered lands in the ceded portion of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and in the former Uintah Reservation in Utah, were

offered for sale at public auction, and portions of them were sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$20.50 per acre. The remainder of these lands were not sold because of lack of desirable bids.

CHIPPEWA LOGGING, MINNESOTA.

During the past fiscal year there were logged under contracts on ceded Chippewa lands 80,005,150 feet of timber of the value of \$572,830.73, against totals of 88,503,880 feet of timber, valued at \$553,005.42, the preceding year.

On September 15, 1910, a sale of timber was held at Cass Lake, Minn., at which there were sold under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400), the timber on 118,362.98 acres, estimated to contain 51,310,000 feet of white pine and 263,475,000 feet of Norway pine, the total amount of the accepted bids being \$2,709,330.04, an average price of \$8.59. This is the largest sale of Chippewa timber yet held, and the highest prices were realized.

All of the unsold pine timber on ceded Chippewa lands is to be offered for sale at Cass Lake, Minn., on October 21, 1911.

The "cut-over" lands, or lands from which all the timber has been cut, are opened to homestead settlement and entry from time to time, 45,779.12 acres of such lands having been opened to entry on August 22, 1911.

The following statement shows the amount of timber sold and the amount of the bids at the different sales, based on the original Government estimates, the amount of timber actually cut, and the price paid for the timber.

Proceeds of Chippewa logging.

Dates of sales.	Government estimate (feet b. m.).	Estimated value.	Logged (feet b. m.).	Price paid.
Mar. 2, 1903 ¹	13,636,000	\$68,559.70	26,816,000	\$138,326.20
Dec. 5, 1903.....	223,921,000	1,434,071.68	342,426,000	2,089,215.17
Dec. 28, 1903.....	169,308,000	1,218,132.02	299,110,000	2,111,917.28
Nov. 15, 1904.....	146,560,000	932,320.12	188,188,000	1,214,745.17
Nov. 17, 1904 ¹	9,718,000	55,128.45	18,786,000	97,524.77
July 17, 1907 ¹	2,056,000	18,705.05	3,754,000	34,160.52
Mar. 15, 1910 ¹	2,169,000	15,378.69	3,559,000	26,885.96
Sept. 15, 1910.....	319,785,000	2,709,330.04	21,597,000	188,634.21
Special sales.....	504,000	4,930.50	219,000	1,163.49
Trespass.....			2,687,000	22,640.61
Interest, etc.....				8,029.03
Total.....	887,657,000	6,456,556.25	907,142,000	5,933,242.41

¹ Sale completed, all timber sold having been logged.

The trespass statement includes trespass on Indian allotments and State swamp selections.

The average price realized per thousand feet has been \$6.51½.

The percentage of white pine has been nearly 64½ per cent.

The total expense of logging the past year has been \$28,580.88, and the total expense to date has been \$253,496.44, which is 4.3 per cent of the total receipts.

LIEU SELECTIONS FOR LANDS IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The act of April 21, 1904 (33 Stat., 211), provided for an exchange by an owner of private land over which an Indian reservation has been extended by Executive order, for vacant, nonmineral, non-timber, surveyed public lands of equal area and value and situated in the same State or Territory. Lieu selections of lands under this act have been made in the Zuni and Navajo Indian Reservations in New Mexico, and Moqui Indian Reservation in Arizona, aggregating 433,113.70 acres. Patents have issued on such selections for 237,545.88 acres, and selections for 1,703.51 acres have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. In addition, selections of 42,360 acres have been recommended for approval, and selections for 151,504.31 acres are under examination.

RELINQUISHMENTS.

The misuse of the relinquishment very often is the cause of an additional expense to the honest homeseeker, and prevents him from securing the right to enter a tract of land, because of an existant entry by some party, who has no intention of perfecting his claim, but who holds the land until he can get some one who will pay him to relinquish it back to the Government. Every possible method has been adopted under existing legislation to prevent the practice of trafficking in relinquishments. The greatest evil arises in the misuse of soldiers' declaratory statements. In three land offices in one State there were more than 3,000 soldiers' declaratory statements filed between May, 1910, and July, 1911. Less than 5 per cent of the declarants transmuted their declaratory statements; the remainder were made on the instigation of parties who have filed them for the purpose of compelling honest settlers to deal with them and pay money to secure a right which they should have without cost. Those who have trafficked in relinquishments have been indicted at various times, but it seems almost impossible to stamp out the evil.

The difficulty of legislating on this question is that there are, no doubt, many worthy cases wherein it would be a hardship to prevent in any way a man who is unable to perfect his entry from selling the improvements on his place to a homeseeker. I am of the opinion, however, that legislation could be enacted which would protect the honest homeseeker and would also put an end to this unwholesome trafficking in relinquishments. To that end, I have the honor to

recommend that section 1, of the act entitled "An act for the relief of settlers on public lands," approved May 14, 1880, might appropriately be amended to require proof of the good faith of the entry sought to be relinquished, and that the entryman has actually resided upon the land and made valuable improvements thereon in all cases where the relinquishment is presented within one year from the date of the entry.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

In summary of and addition to foregoing recommendations relative to new legislation, I would strongly urge the importance of statutory provisions covering and embracing the subjects now to be briefly enumerated and specified, as follows:

(1) To transfer to the Reclamation Service all duties pertaining to the collection and disposition of moneys due on account of building, maintenance, and operation charges, in connection with Government reclamation projects. This is the subject and object of a pending bill (S. 889) in reference to which a favorable report was submitted by the department under date of May 29, 1911.

(2) Entry for town site purposes of lands valuable for coal, oil, or gas, should be permitted, with provision whereby the Government will retain the title to the coal, oil, or gas contents of the lands so entered, in like manner as such deposits or contents are excepted from conveyance by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 583).

(3) Owing to the nonexistence of any common law of crimes which the Federal courts can administer, many forms of false swearing seem to be not punishable by proceedings in those courts. Attempted prosecutions for false oaths in relation to the character of the land of which entry is sought, or concerning the legal qualification of the would-be entryman, have failed of success because it was held that these oaths were not specifically required by statute. The facts bearing on these questions must always be ascertained by the department, and I earnestly recommend that this defect in the law be repaired.

(4) Registers and receivers are empowered by law (act of Congress approved Jan. 31, 1903, 32 Stat., 790) to issue subpoenas for witnesses in cases pending before them. They should also be empowered to require a witness to bring with him and produce papers, books, and documents in his possession and constituting material and important evidence in relation to any issue in the pending cause.

(5) The act of Congress approved January 31, 1903 (32 Stat., 790), does not prescribe the fees chargeable by officers before whom the depositions therein provided for are submitted. The provisions of this statute are very extensively availed of by the Government in

cases involving the validity of public land entries, and, owing to the varying statutes of the several States, and to the difference between these statutes and the Federal law relating to fees (act of Congress approved May 28, 1896, 29 Stat., 184), some considerable burden of inquiry has been imposed on the accounting officers of the Government, and some confusion in the practice and accounts of field officers has resulted. I recommend that the act of 1903 (*supra*) be so amended as to provide for uniform fees of 20 cents per folio of 100 words in every such deposition, and 10 cents per folio for every copy furnished a party to the cause, on his request therefor, with no other charge for or on account of administering the oath to a witness or preparing a certificate to complete the deposition. A minimum fee of \$2 for the first deposition taken at the instance of any party to a cause should be permitted.

(6) The act of Congress approved January 13, 1897 (29 Stat., 484), providing for reservations of public lands as sites for stock-watering reservoirs, has ceased to be of any very considerable public advantage. On the contrary, it has for some time been a means whereby such reservations are procured for purposes foreign to the law. Very often it is employed to accomplish the reservation of lands until such time as the applicant for such reservation can qualify himself to acquire the legal title under some other law. In other cases it is obtained purely for speculative purposes and is placed upon the market immediately following accomplishment of the reservation, the reservoir claimant offering his relinquishment for sale. I respectfully recommend that this statute be promptly repealed.

(7) The several statutes providing for rights of way and easements for canals, ditches, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, and other structures, are heterogeneous and wholly lacking in any uniformity of principle or rule in relation to the character of the interest or estate secured, and in respect of the duration of such interest or right. Some provision should be made whereby rights under these grants will terminate automatically at the expiration of a stated period of time, in the event of failure to construct the proposed works, or following nonuser or abandonment for a similar length of time. As the law now exists, the Government is unable to relieve the public land of the burden of these paper easements without resort to suit in a court of equity, whereby to obtain a decree of forfeiture. A similar provision for automatic forfeiture should be provided for rights of way granted to railroads by the act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 472).

(8) The appropriation of \$3,000, made by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 775-997), to be used in the preparation and publication of a revised edition of the Manual of Surveying Instructions, has not been expended, preparation of the revision

being unavoidably delayed by the urgency and volume of other lines of work. Considerable progress has been made in the execution of that object, however, and publication may soon be resorted to. I wish, therefore, to urgently recommend that said appropriation be continued and made available during and until the expiration of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913.

(9) I wish to renew the recommendation heretofore presented in annual reports from this office, urging the repeal of section 2301 of the United States Revised Statutes, by which the residence and cultivation required of homestead entrymen may be commuted on payment of \$1.25 for each acre of the entered lands after 14 months from the date of entry. It is unnecessary here to repeat the reasoning by which this recommendation has been justified, or to state the objectionable consequences of the practical operation of this statute.

(10) The attention of this office has been oftentimes invited to the evils and hardships resulting from the practices of incompetent and unscrupulous professional locators. Field-service representatives receive frequent complaints from persons who have been victimized by these gentry, representing that persons employed for a compensation to locate them upon desirable tracts of public lands had exhibited to them lands which afterwards proved to be not public lands or lands which were not of the description supplied to them. In most cases this misrepresentation is designed and intentional, while in a few it is the consequence of gross ignorance and total want of care or caution. It seems to me that these persons who intervene between the Government and the would-be settler upon public lands should be placed under some responsibility to the law and afforded some reason, other than a purely moral one, for keeping good faith with the settler by whom they are employed. I believe that this evil could be remedied by legislation along the line now to be suggested, as follows:

Any person who, for a reward paid or promised to him in that behalf, shall undertake to locate an intending purchaser, settler, or entryman upon any public lands of the United States subject to disposition under the public-land laws, and who shall willfully, wrongfully, and falsely represent to such intending purchaser, settler, or entryman that any tract of land shown to him is public lands of the United States, subject to sale, settlement, or entry, or that it is of a particular surveyed description, thereby deceiving and intending to deceive the person to whom such representation is made, or who, without sufficient or any knowledge of the facts concerning the character and description of such lands, shall make such representation, and accomplish such deceit, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Legislation of this character would appear to be subject to no constitutional objection. (*United States v. Hall*, 98 U. S., 343;

United States *v.* Fox, 95 U. S., 670; Frisby *v.* United States, 157 U. S., 160; United States *v.* Van Leuven, 62 Fed. Rep., 52.)

(11) The reservation made by the tenth section of the act of Congress approved May 14, 1898 (30 Stat., 409), for the purpose of providing a public roadway 60 feet wide along and parallel to the shore line of navigable waters in Alaska, should be continuous and unbroken if it is to be of any real value. For this reason, I recommend such amendment of section 26 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 321), as will subject mining claims to the easement of that roadway. Such easement would not, of course, in any wise diminish the right of the mining claimant to extract minerals beneath the surface of the roadway, and would, on the other hand, greatly enhance the value of the wharves and landing places reserved by the tenth section of the act of 1898, *supra*, making them accessible from any and every point in the near vicinity thereof. Owing to the existence of streets and highways through and across town sites, the provision in the act of 1900, *supra*, exempting town-site entries from the reservation in question is not objectionable.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE BUILDING.

Your attention is again invited to the condition of the floors in a very great majority of the rooms in this bureau. These are of slate and our experience with them has forced the conclusion that wooden floors alone will meet the requirements of this bureau. We have tried linoleum and have found that it is practically impossible to have the same laid in a manner that will prevent its curling up at the seams, thereby becoming dangerous to walk upon, and it does not wear sufficiently long to warrant further experiment with it. I understand that the department has planned to lay wooden floors in all the rooms of this office, those already laid being eminently satisfactory, and I urge that further effort be made to secure an appropriation necessary to install this needed improvement.

FRED DENNETT,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Area of States and Territories.

[Based upon careful joint calculations made in the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of the Census.]

States or Territories.	Land surface.		Water surface.		Total areas.	
	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.	Sq. m.	Acres.
Alabama.....	51,279	32,818,560	719	460,160	51,998	33,278,720
Arizona.....	113,810	72,838,400	145	93,440	113,956	72,931,840
Arkansas.....	52,525	33,616,000	510	518,400	53,335	34,134,400
California.....	155,652	99,617,280	2,645	1,692,800	158,297	101,310,080
Colorado.....	103,658	66,341,120	290	185,600	103,948	66,526,720
Connecticut.....	4,820	3,084,800	145	92,800	4,965	3,177,600
Delaware.....	1,965	1,257,600	405	259,200	2,370	1,516,800
District of Columbia.....	60	38,400	10	6,400	70	44,800
Florida.....	54,831	35,111,040	3,805	2,435,200	58,666	37,546,240
Georgia.....	58,725	37,584,000	540	345,600	59,265	37,929,600
Idaho.....	83,354	53,346,560	534	341,760	83,888	53,688,320
Illinois.....	56,043	35,837,520	622	398,080	56,665	36,235,600
Indiana.....	35,815	23,068,800	309	197,760	36,354	23,266,560
Iowa.....	55,586	35,575,040	561	359,040	56,147	35,934,080
Kansas.....	81,774	52,335,360	384	245,760	82,158	52,581,120
Kentucky.....	40,181	25,715,840	417	266,560	40,598	25,982,720
Louisiana.....	45,409	29,031,760	3,097	1,982,080	48,506	31,043,840
Maine.....	29,895	19,132,800	3,145	2,012,800	33,040	21,145,600
Maryland.....	9,941	6,362,240	2,386	1,527,040	12,327	7,889,280
Massachusetts.....	8,039	5,144,960	227	145,280	8,266	5,290,240
Michigan.....	57,480	36,787,200	500	320,000	57,980	37,107,200
Minnesota.....	80,858	51,749,120	3,824	2,447,360	84,682	54,196,480
Mississippi.....	46,362	29,671,680	503	321,920	46,865	29,993,600
Missouri.....	68,727	43,985,280	693	443,520	69,420	44,428,800
Montana.....	146,201	93,568,640	796	509,440	146,997	94,078,080
Nebraska.....	76,808	49,157,120	712	455,680	77,520	49,612,800
Nevada.....	109,821	70,285,440	869	556,160	110,690	70,841,600
New Hampshire.....	9,031	5,779,840	310	198,400	9,341	5,978,240
New Jersey.....	7,514	4,808,960	710	454,400	8,224	5,263,360
New Mexico.....	122,503	78,401,920	131	83,840	122,634	78,485,760
New York.....	47,654	30,498,560	1,550	992,000	49,204	31,490,560
North Carolina.....	48,740	31,193,600	3,686	2,359,040	52,426	33,552,640
North Dakota.....	70,183	44,917,120	654	418,560	70,837	45,335,680
Ohio.....	40,740	26,073,600	300	192,000	41,040	26,265,600
Oklahoma.....	69,414	44,424,960	643	411,520	70,057	44,836,480
Oregon.....	95,607	61,188,480	1,092	698,880	96,699	61,887,360
Pennsylvania.....	44,832	28,692,480	294	188,160	45,126	28,880,640
Rhode Island.....	1,067	682,880	181	115,840	1,248	798,720
South Carolina.....	30,495	19,516,800	494	316,160	30,989	19,832,960
South Dakota.....	76,868	49,195,520	747	478,080	77,615	49,673,600
Tennessee.....	41,687	26,679,680	335	214,400	42,022	26,894,080
Texas.....	262,398	167,934,720	3,498	2,238,720	265,896	170,173,440
Utah.....	82,184	52,597,760	2,806	1,795,840	84,990	54,393,600
Vermont.....	9,124	5,839,360	440	281,600	9,564	6,120,960
Virginia.....	40,262	25,767,680	2,365	1,513,600	42,627	27,281,280
Washington.....	66,836	42,775,040	2,291	1,466,240	69,127	44,241,280
West Virginia.....	24,022	15,374,080	148	94,720	24,170	15,468,800
Wisconsin.....	55,256	35,363,840	810	518,400	56,066	35,882,240
Wyoming.....	97,594	62,460,160	320	204,800	97,914	62,664,960
Alaska.....	2,973,890	1,903,289,600	52,899	33,855,360	3,026,789	1,937,144,960
Guam.....					590,884	378,165,760
Hawaii.....					210	134,400
Panama Canal strip.....					6,449	4,127,360
Philippine Islands.....					474	303,360
Porto Rico.....					115,026	73,616,640
Tutuila Group, Samoa.....					3,435	2,198,400
					77	49,280
Total.....					3,743,344	2,395,740,160

Owing to their location adjoining the Great Lakes, the States enumerated below contain approximately an additional number of square miles as follows: Illinois, 1,674 square miles of Lake Michigan; Indiana, 230 square miles of Lake Michigan; Michigan, 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron, and 460 square miles of lakes St. Clair and Erie; Minnesota, 2,514 square miles of Lake Superior; New York, 3,140 square miles of lakes Ontario and Erie; Ohio, 3,443 square miles of Lake Erie; Pennsylvania, 891 square miles of Lake Erie; Wisconsin, 2,378 square miles of Lake Superior and 7,500 square miles of Lake Michigan.

In addition to the water areas noted above, California claims jurisdiction over all Pacific waters lying within 3 English miles of her coast; Oregon claims jurisdiction over a similar strip of the Pacific Ocean 1 marine league in width between latitude 42° north and the mouth of the Columbia River; and Texas claims jurisdiction over a strip of Gulf water 3 leagues in width, adjacent to her coast and between the Rio Grande and the Sabine River.

United States district land offices.

Locations.	Established.	Opened.	Locations.	Established.	Opened.
Alabama:			Nebraska:		
Montgomery.....	July 10, 1832	Jan. 1, 1834	Alliance.....	Apr. 16, 1890	July 1, 1890
Alaska:			Broken Bow.....	do.....	July 7, 1890
Fairbanks.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	Lincoln.....	July 7, 1868	Sept. 7, 1868
Juneau.....	Apr. 2, 1902	June 20, 1902	North Platte....	Apr. 22, 1872	Apr. 11, 1873
Nome.....	May 14, 1907	July 1, 1907	O'Neill.....	Apr. 7, 1888	July 16, 1888
Arizona:			Valentine.....	June 19, 1882	July 7, 1883
Phoenix.....	July 25, 1905	Oct. 2, 1905	Nevada:		
Arkansas:			Carson City.....	July 2, 1862	Mar. 1, 1864
Camden.....	Jan. 10, 1871	Mar. 20, 1871	New Mexico:		
Harrison.....	July 14, 1870	Feb. 27, 1871	Clayton.....	Dec. 18, 1888	Aug. 12, 1889
Little Rock.....	Feb. 17, 1818	Sept. 1, 1821	Fort Sumner....	June 22, 1910	Oct. 1, 1910
California:			Las Cruces.....	Mar. 10, 1883	May 1, 1883
Eureka.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 24, 1858	Roswell.....	Mar. 1, 1889	Dec. 9, 1889
Independence....	Apr. 22, 1886	Mar. 22, 1887	Santa Fe.....	May 24, 1858	Nov. 24, 1858
Los Angeles.....	June 12, 1869	Sept. 22, 1869	Tucumcari.....	Mar. 16, 1908	July 1, 1908
Redding.....	May 13, 1890	July 15, 1890	North Dakota:		
Sacramento.....	July 26, 1866	Nov. 12, 1867	Bismarck.....	Apr. 24, 1874	Oct. 12, 1874
San Francisco....	Mar. 4, 1911	May 1, 1911	Devils Lake.....	Mar. 3, 1883	Aug. 24, 1883
Susanville.....	Feb. 10, 1871	Mar. 2, 1871	Dickinson.....	Mar. 16, 1904	July 1, 1904
Visalia.....	Mar. 29, 1858	July 10, 1858	Fargo.....	Dec. 29, 1873	Sept. 1, 1874
Colorado:			Minot.....	Sept. 26, 1890	Oct. 1, 1891
Del Norte.....	June 20, 1874	Mar. 22, 1875	Williston.....	Apr. 26, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Denver.....	June 4, 1864	Aug. 15, 1864	Oklahoma:		
Durango.....	Apr. 20, 1882	Oct. 2, 1882	El Reno.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
G l e n w o o d			Guthrie.....	Mar. 3, 1889	Apr. 22, 1889
Springs.....	July 3, 1884	Nov. 10, 1884	Lawton.....	July 4, 1901	Aug. 6, 1901
Hugo.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Sept. 7, 1890	Woodward.....	Aug. 25, 1893	Sept. 16, 1893
Lamar.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	Oregon:		
Leadville.....	Apr. 5, 1879	July 1, 1879	Burns.....	June 1, 1889	Sept. 2, 1889
Montrose.....	Jan. 4, 1888	Sept. 1, 1888	La Grande.....	July 3, 1866	Nov. 15, 1867
Pueblo.....	May 27, 1870	Jan. 16, 1871	Lakeview.....	June 6, 1877	Aug. 6, 1877
Sterling.....	Feb. 6, 1890	Aug. 1, 1890	Portland.....	Aug. 24, 1854	Jan. 1, 1855
Florida:			Roseburg.....	Sept. 15, 1859	Jan. 3, 1860
Gainesville.....	June 8, 1872	Apr. 30, 1873	The Dalles.....	Jan. 11, 1875	June 1, 1875
Idaho:			Vale.....	Mar. 15, 1910	July 1, 1910
Blackfoot.....	Sept. 3, 1886	Nov. 16, 1886	South Dakota:		
Boise.....	July 26, 1866	Jan. 13, 1868	Timber Lake....	Feb. 12, 1911	May 1, 1911
Coeur d'Alene....	July 14, 1884	Dec. 21, 1885	Bellefourche....	Feb. 6, 1909	July 1, 1909
Hailey.....	Jan. 24, 1883	July 16, 1883	Chamberlain....	Feb. 10, 1890	Apr. 3, 1890
Lewiston.....	July 26, 1866	Sept. 26, 1871	Gregory.....	July 14, 1880	Jan. 3, 1882
Kansas:			Lemmon.....	May 29, 1908	Aug. 1, 1908
Dodge City.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Feb. 3, 1894	Pierre.....	Feb. 10, 1890	May 12, 1890
Topeka.....	July 24, 1861	Sept. 10, 1861	Rapid City.....	Dec. 13, 1888	Jan. 15, 1889
Louisiana:			Utah:		
Baton Rouge....	Jan. 6, 1911	Apr. 1, 1911	Salt Lake City...	July 16, 1868	Nov. 1, 1868
Michigan:			Vernal.....	May 9, 1905	July 1, 1905
Marquette.....	Mar. 19, 1857	July 14, 1857	Washington:		
Minnesota:			North Yakima ..	Apr. 11, 1885	Apr. 24, 1885
Cass Lake.....	Apr. 1, 1903	July 1, 1903	Olympia.....	May 16, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890
Crookston.....	Apr. 29, 1878	May 5, 1879	Seattle.....	June 27, 1887	Dec. 3, 1887
Duluth.....	Mar. 27, 1862	Jan. 15, 1863	Spokane.....	June 23, 1883	Oct. 1, 1883
Mississippi:			Vancouver.....	May 16, 1860	July 3, 1861
Jackson.....	June 23, 1836	July 25, 1836	Walla Walla....	Mar. 3, 1871	July 17, 1871
Missouri:			Waterville.....	May 16, 1890	Nov. 6, 1890
Springfield.....	June 26, 1834	Oct. 4, 1838	Wisconsin:		
Montana:			Wausau.....	June 19, 1872	Aug. 19, 1872
Billings.....	Feb. 5, 1906	July 2, 1906	Wyoming:		
Bozeman.....	June 20, 1874	Oct. 5, 1874	Buffalo.....	Mar. 3, 1887	May 1, 1888
Glasgow.....	Feb. 25, 1907	June 1, 1907	Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870	Aug. 10, 1870
Great Falls.....	May 8, 1902	Aug. 1, 1902	Douglas.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890
Havre.....	Mar. 15, 1910	July 1, 1910	Evanston.....	Aug. 9, 1876	Aug. 13, 1877
Helena.....	Mar. 2, 1867	Apr. 27, 1867	Lander.....	Apr. 23, 1890	Nov. 8, 1890
Kalispell.....	Mar. 2, 1897	July 1, 1897	Sundance.....	Apr. 3, 1890	Oct. 27, 1890
Lewistown.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Nov. 26, 1890			
Miles City.....	Apr. 30, 1880	Oct. 19, 1880			
Missoula.....	Apr. 1, 1890	Apr. 20, 1891			

NOTE.—The land offices in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa are abolished, and the vacant tracts of public lands in those States are subject to entry and location at the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

List of offices of United States surveyors-general.

Locations.	Established.	Locations.	Established.
Alaska: Juneau.....	May 17, 1884	New Mexico: Santa Fe.....	Mar. 2, 1867
Arizona: Phoenix.....	Feb. 24, 1863	Oregon: Portland.....	July 17, 1854
California: San Francisco.....	Mar. 3, 1851	South Dakota: Huron.....	Apr. 10, 1890
Colorado: Denver.....	Feb. 28, 1861	Utah: Salt Lake City.....	July 16, 1868
Idaho: Boise.....	June 29, 1866	Washington: Olympia.....	July 17, 1854
Montana: Helena.....	July 2, 1864	Wyoming: Cheyenne.....	Feb. 5, 1870
Nevada: Reno.....	July 4, 1866		

Field division headquarters of special agents of General Land Office.

Field division:	Field division—Continued.
1.....Portland, Oreg.	7.....Cheyenne, Wyo.
2.....San Francisco, Cal.	8.....Duluth, Minn.
3.....Seattle, Wash.	9.....Little Rock, Ark.
4.....Helena, Mont.	10.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
5.....Denver, Colo.	11.....Gainesville, Fla.
6.....Los Angeles, Cal.	12.....Santa Fe, N. Mex.

Average number of employees of the General Land Office.

In General Land Office, Washington, D. C.....	526
In 13 offices of surveyors-general.....	185
In 103 district land offices.....	416
In the field service.....	185
In the surveying service.....	142
Total.....	1,454

Final homestead entries from the passage of the homestead act to June 30, 1911.

Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.	Fiscal year ended June 30—	Number.	Acres.
1868.....	2,772	355,086.04	1891.....	27,686	3,954,587.77
1869.....	3,965	504,301.97	1892.....	22,822	3,259,897.07
1870.....	4,041	519,727.84	1893.....	24,204	3,477,231.63
1871.....	5,087	629,162.25	1894.....	20,544	2,929,947.41
1872.....	5,917	707,409.83	1895.....	20,922	2,980,809.30
1873.....	10,311	1,224,890.93	1896.....	20,099	2,790,242.55
1874.....	14,129	1,585,781.56	1897.....	20,115	2,778,404.20
1875.....	18,293	2,068,537.74	1898.....	22,281	3,095,017.75
1876.....	22,530	2,590,552.81	1899.....	22,812	3,134,147.44
1877.....	19,900	2,407,828.19	1900.....	25,286	3,477,842.71
1878.....	22,460	2,662,980.82	1901.....	37,568	5,241,120.76
1879.....	17,391	2,070,842.39	1902.....	31,627	4,342,747.70
1880.....	15,441	1,938,234.89	1903.....	26,373	3,576,964.14
1881.....	15,077	1,928,204.76	1904.....	23,932	3,232,716.75
1882.....	17,174	2,219,453.80	1905.....	24,621	3,419,387.15
1883.....	18,908	2,504,414.51	1906.....	25,546	3,526,748.58
1884.....	21,843	2,945,574.72	1907.....	26,485	3,740,567.71
1885.....	22,066	3,032,679.11	1908.....	29,636	4,242,710.59
1886.....	19,356	2,663,531.83	1909.....	25,510	3,699,466.79
1887.....	19,866	2,749,037.48	1910.....	23,253	3,795,862.89
1888.....	22,413	3,175,400.64	1911.....	25,908	4,620,197.12
1889.....	25,549	3,681,708.80			
1890.....	28,080	4,060,592.77			
			Total.....	899,889	123,540,355.69

Timber and stone entries from the passage of the act of June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1911.

States or Territories.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.	States or Territories.	Number of entries.	Acres.	Amount received.
Alabama.....	228	18,978.77	\$50,144.71	Nebraska.....	1	97.20	\$243.00
Arizona.....	3	200.00	500.00	Nevada.....	49	6,222.32	15,558.19
Arkansas.....	2,090	228,865.49	577,419.03	North Dakota..	81	8,566.90	21,807.25
California.....	19,514	2,755,791.76	6,913,965.66	Oklahoma.....	1	40.00	100.00
Colorado.....	2,707	335,557.76	845,810.47	Oregon.....	25,439	3,638,179.54	9,152,394.15
Florida.....	765	88,242.68	230,926.33	South Dakota..	506	56,655.84	143,569.92
Idaho.....	7,148	963,668.95	2,472,484.01	Utah.....	18	1,761.21	4,093.09
Iowa.....	3	119.36	298.40	Washington...	15,754	2,099,357.30	5,285,094.79
Louisiana.....	1,531	135,905.17	335,369.97	Wisconsin.....	1,057	77,734.67	194,811.45
Michigan.....	1,566	131,299.84	331,016.17	Wyoming.....	3,176	360,085.22	882,115.35
Minnesota.....	11,941	1,348,559.67	3,389,418.32	Total...	97,348	12,870,460.97	32,438,749.54
Mississippi.....	80	5,795.82	14,512.19				
Montana.....	4,684	608,675.50	1,542,094.07				

Desert-land entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1877, to June 30, 1911.

States or Territories.	Entries.		Area.		Amount.		
	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Total.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>			
Arizona.....	5,851	873	1,780,451.20	241,802.31	\$447,835.41	\$243,284.87	\$691,120.28
California.....	14,256	2,474	3,333,751.60	507,816.65	848,457.11	530,858.59	1,379,315.70
Colorado.....	14,081	2,002	2,669,210.61	348,964.41	667,817.11	348,808.09	1,016,625.20
Dakota Territory.....	35	1	20,021.00	300.00	5,005.25	300.00	5,305.25
Idaho.....	14,082	2,839	2,501,036.49	673,879.20	625,008.27	672,627.58	1,297,635.85
Montana.....	26,729	10,313	5,170,744.50	1,983,774.61	1,298,550.06	1,994,624.41	3,293,174.47
Nevada.....	1,432	189	343,984.72	44,870.60	86,236.07	44,803.12	131,039.19
New Mexico.....	9,178	1,089	1,797,764.44	152,749.42	451,282.19	252,362.32	703,644.51
North Dakota..	512	99	84,495.13	16,457.15	21,123.99	16,521.89	37,645.88
Oregon.....	5,136	1,111	891,618.10	191,812.24	222,670.02	190,769.12	413,439.14
South Dakota..	3,513	301	544,908.01	53,785.02	135,546.36	53,944.96	189,491.32
Utah.....	6,703	1,704	1,203,718.45	281,514.90	307,714.97	287,298.18	595,013.15
Washington....	4,766	391	816,580.74	42,713.83	215,193.63	56,463.31	271,656.94
Wyoming.....	14,953	5,107	3,383,924.26	1,163,196.13	852,766.67	1,171,867.62	2,024,634.29
Total.....	121,126	29,493	24,362,209.25	5,823,639.47	6,185,207.91	5,864,534.06	12,049,741.97

Timber-culture entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1911.

States or Territories.	Entries.			Area.			Amount.			
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Fees (original).	Fees (final).	Purchase money.	Total.
				<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>				
Arizona.....	1,152	52	74	164,806.63	7,149.14	10,223.42	\$15,224.00	\$208.00	\$12,779.26	\$28,211.26
Arkansas.....	41	4	1	4,817.14	480.00	40.00	489.00	16.00	44.00	549.00
California.....	8,264	480	567	1,163,922.03	63,411.58	78,728.76	110,014.00	1,904.00	98,499.13	210,417.13
Colorado.....	27,864	3,789	660	4,332,922.19	585,243.30	98,179.52	384,938.00	15,154.00	122,722.36	522,814.36
Dakota Territory.....	77,446	1,309	.....	12,055,642.98	185,467.24	.....	1,074,862.44	4,984.79	.....	1,079,847.23
Florida.....	3	.....	.....	480.00	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	42.00
Idaho.....	4,054	341	236	533,957.49	40,436.03	28,244.51	51,447.38	1,369.50	35,305.93	88,122.81
Iowa.....	1,044	390	39	81,378.95	31,987.87	2,292.17	11,838.83	1,560.00	2,965.22	16,364.05
Kansas.....	64,345	12,886	961	9,702,653.36	2,005,831.35	142,931.88	883,275.56	51,529.03	178,650.55	1,113,455.14
Louisiana.....	713	87	42	101,695.31	11,937.97	5,856.85	9,651.55	348.00	7,299.54	17,299.09
Minnesota.....	15,268	2,924	389	2,099,046.55	373,580.90	40,261.29	207,154.98	11,712.00	61,543.77	280,410.75
Montana.....	3,595	407	225	486,638.66	56,019.73	29,044.43	46,162.00	1,632.00	36,506.32	84,300.32
Nebraska.....	59,127	16,870	1,250	8,876,351.20	2,546,696.04	187,371.35	813,382.33	67,776.73	234,332.61	1,115,491.67
Nevada.....	46	1	.....	6,292.50	160.00	.....	614.00	4.00	.....	618.00
New Mexico.....	1,612	91	55	230,316.54	12,931.60	7,837.25	21,294.00	363.00	9,796.56	31,453.56
North Dakota.....	1,699	7,897	781	263,123.95	1,226,605.66	120,524.80	23,446.00	31,576.83	150,661.75	205,684.58
Oregon.....	7,126	1,501	252	1,051,235.21	224,385.60	35,902.61	95,821.00	6,024.00	44,878.37	146,717.37
South Dakota.....	2,925	13,764	821	449,583.61	2,124,753.58	121,730.98	40,151.00	55,036.00	152,082.89	247,269.89
Utah.....	1,476	138	89	179,690.74	15,556.26	10,157.44	17,925.00	552.00	12,696.85	31,173.85
Washington.....	9,354	2,004	538	1,362,193.51	292,447.52	75,689.54	125,615.00	8,012.00	94,770.83	228,397.83
Wisconsin.....	1	1	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	9.00	4.00	.....	13.00
Wyoming.....	3,123	332	125	459,556.42	50,383.08	15,288.29	41,904.00	1,328.00	19,135.91	62,367.91
Total.....	290,278	65,268	7,105	43,606,344.97	9,855,504.45	1,010,305.09	3,975,261.07	261,093.88	1,274,671.85	5,511,020.80

Coal-land entries from the passage of the act of Mar. 3, 1873, to June 30, 1911.

States or Territories.	Entries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	2	239. 40	\$2,394. 00
Alaska ¹	159	37,011. 81	370,118. 58
Arizona.....	24	3,828. 39	46,283. 90
California.....	38	5,535. 06	81,531. 30
Colorado.....	1,023	154,277. 55	2,160,379. 30
Colorado ²	433	56,786. 77	840,838. 90
Dakota ³	8	583. 57	5,835. 70
Idaho.....	7	843. 18	8,431. 80
Montana.....	364	53,300. 00	938,537. 50
Nevada.....	5	640. 11	8,002. 20
New Mexico.....	191	22,429. 22	348,697. 40
North Dakota.....	131	7,891. 71	119,442. 40
Oregon.....	51	8,203. 33	87,740. 30
South Dakota.....	37	2,553. 74	28,337. 40
Utah.....	391	55,748. 73	1,193,269. 75
Washington.....	361	56,585. 52	885,965. 40
Wyoming.....	689	100,788. 83	1,706,536. 38
Total.....	3,914	567,246. 87	8,832,343. 01

¹ The showing of 159 "entries" in this table includes locations on which final certificates have issued and those on which payment has been made but for which receiver's receipt only has issued. There are only 35 coal claims in Alaska on which final certificates have issued to date, which carry an area of 5,446.848 acres, for which there has been paid \$54,468.48. No coal claims have been patented. This explanation is made in view of the fact that in prior reports all proofs upon which payments were made were given as entries.

² Within the Ute Indian Reservation.

³ Territory.

Land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1911.

STATE GRANTS.

	Acres.
Illinois:	
Illinois Central.....	2,595,133. 00
Mississippi:	
Mobile & Ohio River.....	¹ 737,130. 29
Vicksburg & Meridian.....	199,101. 51
Gulf & Ship Island.....	139,113. 22
	<u>1,075,345. 02</u>
Alabama:	
Mobile & Ohio River.....	¹ 419,528. 44
Alabama & Florida.....	399,022. 84
Selma, Rome & Dalton.....	458,555. 82
Coosa & Tennessee.....	67,784. 96
Mobile & Girard.....	² 302,181. 16
Alabama & Chattanooga.....	653,888. 76
South & North Alabama.....	445,438. 43
	<u>2,746,400. 41</u>
Florida:	
Florida Central & Peninsular.....	729,834. 70
Florida & Alabama.....	166,691. 08
Pensacola & Georgia.....	1,279,236. 70
Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central.....	29,384. 18
	<u>2,205,146. 66</u>

¹ In the adjustment of this grant the road was treated as an entirety and without reference to the State line; hence Alabama has had approved to her more and Mississippi less than they would appear to be entitled to in proportion to the length of the road in the respective States.

² This grant was adjusted Apr. 24, 1893, and 302,181.16 acres were allotted to the company. The balance of the previously certified lands were ordered restored to entry under the forfeiture act of Sept. 29, 1890.

		Acres.
Louisiana:		
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific.....		463,746.78
New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Western.....		(¹)
Arkansas:		
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....		1,325,355.46
Little Rock & Fort Smith.....		1,052,082.51
Memphis & Little Rock.....		184,657.33
		2,562,095.30
Missouri:		
Southwest branch of the Pacific Road.....		1,161,284.51
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....		611,323.35
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....		65,120.31
		1,837,728.17
Iowa:		
Burlington & Missouri River.....		389,990.11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....		² 483,214.36
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River.....	}	161,532.81
		² 922,813.67
Dubuque & Sioux City.....	}	244,022.96
		² 556,406.74
Iowa Falls & Sioux City.....		683,057.34
Des Moines Valley.....		840,091.36
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....		326,216.10
McGregor & Missouri River.....	}	322,412.81
Sioux City & St. Paul.....		
		4,929,758.26
Michigan:		
Port Huron & Lake Michigan.....		37,467.44
Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw.....		743,787.58
Grand Rapids & Indiana.....		852,521.10
Flint & Pere Marquette.....		512,877.03
Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon.....		³ 305,929.59
Ontonagon & Brule River.....		34,227.08
Bay de Noquet & Marquette.....		128,301.05
Chicago & North Western.....		518,065.36
		3,133,176.23
Wisconsin:		
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly West Wisconsin).....		813,706.71
Wisconsin Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Co.		163,159.65
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha (formerly St. Croix & Lake Superior).....		816,487.76
Branch to Bayfield.....		471,721.14
Chicago & North Western.....		546,446.20
Wisconsin Central.....		838,227.69
		3,649,749.15

¹ Certified lands, footing 719,189.79 acres, were reconveyed to the United States by the governor of Louisiana Feb. 24, 1888, the grant having been forfeited by the act of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat., 277).

² Includes 35,685.49 acres of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., 109,756.85 acres of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R., and 77,535.22 acres of the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., situated in the old Des Moines River grant of Aug. 8, 1846, which should be deducted from the foregoing amount. (Wolcott v. Des Moines Co., 5 Wall, 631.)

³ Excess of 131,481.71 acres originally certified under this grant reconveyed by State or entered under act Mar. 3, 1887, by Michigan Land & Iron Co. (Ltd.), grant having been forfeited in part by act Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 1008).

Minnesota:	Acres.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly first division, St. Paul & Pacific).....	1 3, 256, 477. 73
Western Railroad (succeeded by St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Co.).....	
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba (formerly St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul & Pacific).....	179, 734. 29
Minnesota Central.....	
Winona & St. Peter.....	1, 680, 974. 92
St. Paul & Sioux City.....	1, 126, 578. 55
St. Paul & Duluth.....	860, 973. 62
Southern Minnesota, from a point on the Mississippi River to Houston.....	546, 745. 44
Southern Minnesota, extension (now Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul).....	
Hastings & Dakota.....	377, 776. 15
	<u>8, 028, 999. 95</u>

Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington:

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, now Great Northern (main and branch), a special act (Aug. 5, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 390) to provide for indemnity for lands relinquished by the company..

(2)

Kansas:

Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.....	3 249, 446. 13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	4 976, 593. 22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.....	2, 944, 788. 14
St. Joseph & Denver City.....	462, 933. 24
	<u>4, 633, 760. 73</u>

Grand total of State grants..... 37, 860, 300. 39

CORPORATION GRANTS.

Union Pacific.....	11, 930, 685. 95
Central Pacific.....	5, 842, 717. 72
Central Pacific (successor by consolidation with Western Pacific)....	458, 147. 97
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	223, 080. 50
Union Pacific (Kansas Division).....	6, 175, 660. 63
Union Pacific (successor to Denver Pacific Ry. Co.).....	807, 564. 76
Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska.....	2, 374, 090. 77
Sioux City & Pacific (now Missouri Valley Land Co.).....	42, 610. 95
Northern Pacific.....	33, 279, 866. 99
Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific (California & Oregon).....	3, 154, 994. 16
Oregon & California.....	2, 765, 677. 10
Atlantic & Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific).....	4, 280, 502. 45
Southern Pacific (main line).....	3, 677, 509. 83
Southern Pacific (branch line).....	1, 451, 281. 08
Oregon Central.....	128, 618. 13
New Orleans Pacific.....	1, 001, 783. 27
	<u>77, 594, 792. 26</u>

Grand total to corporations..... 77, 594, 792. 26

¹ Declared to be one grant. (See 32 L. D., 21.)

² See Minnesota for original grants.

³ Includes 186,936 72 acres of the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted from the above amount under the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad v. The United States (92 U. S., 733).

⁴ Includes 270,970.78 acres in the "Osage ceded reservation," which are to be deducted under the decision cited in note (3).

WAGON ROADS.

	Acres.
From Lake Erie to Connecticut Western Reserve.....	80,773.54
From Lake Michigan to Ohio River.....	170,580.24
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.....	302,930.96
From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, to Wisconsin State line.....	221,013.35
Oregon Central Military Co. (now California & Oregon Land Co.).....	666,655.78
Corvallis and Yaquina Bay.....	81,895.25
Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain.....	861,511.86
Dalles Military Road.....	556,827.04
Coos Bay Military Road.....	105,240.11
Grand total.....	3,047,428.13

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910 (36 Stat., 237), during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States.	Applied for.	Rejected or relinquished before withdrawal.	Withdrawn.	Restored.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	443,447.57	68.83	272,577.73	160.00
Idaho.....	193,456.57	5,519.45	162,846.72	18,196.33
Montana.....	110,027.61	37,063.83	32,976.29	.....
Nevada.....	768,375.70	.....	266,031.22	10,044.07
Oregon.....	165,461.44	160.00	156,373.72	.....
Utah.....	236,108.91	36.88	167,611.03	.....
Wyoming.....	221,097.67	3.47	18,591.17	.....
Total.....	2,137,975.47	42,852.46	1,077,085.88	28,400.40

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.		Acres.
Applied for.....	2,137,975.47	Withdrawn.....	1,077,085.88
		Rejected or relinquished.....	42,852.46
		Acted on.....	1,018,037.13
	2,137,975.47		2,137,975.47

Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910, from the passage of the act to June 30, 1911.

States.	Amount applied for.	Rejected or eliminated before withdrawal.	Withdrawn.	Restored.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	605,323.79	68.83	272,577.73	160.00
Idaho.....	294,927.99	12,524.73	257,312.86	18,196.33
Montana.....	110,027.61	37,063.83	32,976.29	.....
Nevada.....	768,375.70	.....	266,031.22	10,044.07
New Mexico.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	165,461.44	160.00	156,373.72	.....
Utah.....	242,653.23	36.88	167,611.03	.....
Wyoming.....	224,151.56	3.47	18,591.17	.....
Total.....	2,420,926.32	49,857.74	1,171,474.02	28,400.40

NOTE.—Two informal applications of the State of Wyoming, which have not been perfected, are omitted from this report; estimated areas were included in the report for the year ended June 30, 1910.

RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.		Acres.
Applied for.....	2,420,926.32	Withdrawn.....	1,171,474.02
		Rejected or relinquished.....	49,857.74
		Acted on.....	1,199,594.56
	2,420,926.32		2,420,926.32

State desert-land segregation under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, with the action taken thereon, from the passage of the act to June 30, 1911.

States.	Applied for.	Segregated.	Rejected or relinquished.	Patented.	Reconveyed.	Time to reclaim extended.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	373,593.56	272,197.98	46,213.25	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	3,091,645.59	1,284,304.92	521,249.98	221,084.60	.....	51,178.46
Montana.....	533,588.92	172,409.01	143,081.96	18,296.91	¹ 10,104.03	62,604.95
Nevada.....	107,643.88	36,808.59	46,749.35	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	10,164.68	7,564.68	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	655,706.19	295,583.55	227,657.12	51,583.13	6,014.49	.....
Utah.....	427,669.74	136,820.63	267,980.83	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	155,649.39	.....	155,649.39	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	1,760,677.24	987,625.00	234,520.86	97,439.15	1,192.80	17,397.53
Total.....	7,116,339.19	3,193,314.36	1,404,502.74	388,403.79	17,311.32	131,180.94

¹ Remains segregated.

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Applied for.....	7,116,339.19	Segregated.....	3,193,314.36
		Relinquished or rejected.....	1,404,502.74
		Acted on.....	2,518,522.09
	7,116,339.19		7,116,339.19

Public and Indian lands entered each year ended June 30, from 1905 to 1911, inclusive.

States or Territories.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	97,561.08	102,621.51	92,530.30	81,228.56	50,930.86	47,353.42	49,518.88
Alaska.....	2,973.11	4,925.86	7,132.16	3,834.80	10,772.33	17,508.03	15,477.69
Arizona.....	151,340.84	107,054.87	86,121.64	198,509.64	468,160.64	541,793.23	486,066.86
Arkansas.....	416,583.11	441,530.07	496,015.40	333,676.41	171,316.50	137,637.76	201,006.00
California.....	1,032,758.32	809,811.28	579,294.93	766,932.98	1,290,579.46	1,214,348.36	1,064,644.89
Colorado.....	621,100.25	1,597,010.38	2,483,666.69	2,127,661.99	1,983,078.58	3,994,757.50	2,272,068.99
Florida.....	326,579.30	166,053.73	109,663.03	83,072.78	125,744.65	121,837.68	144,809.48
Idaho.....	609,568.10	734,763.70	1,162,745.25	1,087,402.94	1,383,443.88	1,768,010.34	1,191,012.91
Illinois.....	40.00	40.00	296.30	40.00	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	9.30	.....	129.70	10.08	40.00	.....	.....
Iowa.....	1,010.84	957.93	195.65	1,433.69	564.04	160.02	.....
Kansas.....	273,100.34	669,438.67	611,726.97	332,931.81	166,375.14	157,311.36	122,810.19
Louisiana.....	269,200.68	80,086.61	89,608.79	59,450.26	39,428.40	22,344.86	24,432.63
Michigan.....	41,519.50	38,669.10	42,828.40	46,147.59	33,813.58	19,612.94	17,189.17
Minnesota.....	835,314.29	397,567.07	324,418.22	429,351.12	385,816.56	295,177.03	239,830.59
Mississippi.....	77,034.04	75,856.78	55,645.26	35,545.37	35,908.88	29,339.15	34,440.75
Missouri.....	104,096.72	101,426.89	154,871.72	129,157.20	53,560.91	52,509.66	19,292.74
Montana.....	1,086,290.05	1,782,279.90	1,218,780.97	1,494,052.02	2,460,905.55	6,616,734.69	4,659,232.48
Nebraska.....	4,792,351.65	1,736,964.79	1,785,762.47	1,781,823.80	1,979,872.10	1,638,485.72	1,505,584.66
Nevada.....	88,563.48	278,904.38	47,254.63	60,131.50	78,190.07	261,125.24	312,510.88
New Jersey.....	.....	90.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	603,264.07	1,235,059.38	2,758,006.91	2,850,337.11	2,542,799.18	1,924,145.46	1,377,563.07
North Dakota.....	1,679,722.76	3,325,828.23	2,256,423.56	1,383,957.19	877,649.71	807,512.18	513,357.48
Oklahoma.....	770,225.35	1,426,306.46	2,007,753.84	514,159.58	297,572.30	193,692.95	146,600.50
Oregon.....	769,480.58	617,293.21	951,481.34	1,021,001.29	1,091,530.56	1,050,723.53	742,049.87
South Dakota.....	1,028,149.12	1,707,684.39	1,502,411.24	2,086,171.82	2,219,560.32	2,946,827.85	1,711,629.43
Utah.....	185,517.13	413,030.21	334,827.36	469,311.88	619,802.07	577,459.86	693,770.08
Washington.....	773,541.23	989,907.66	911,327.34	825,813.57	608,546.35	560,789.20	481,459.19
Wisconsin.....	72,012.71	55,592.44	28,966.92	57,595.61	19,061.18	17,007.33	17,970.36
Wyoming.....	347,714.32	534,431.94	897,679.59	829,614.19	897,479.96	1,377,063.74	1,167,042.50
Total.....	17,056,622.27	19,431,187.47	20,997,566.58	19,090,356.78	19,892,503.76	26,391,269.09	19,211,372.27

Unappropriated lands on June 30, 1911.

[A circular showing area unappropriated, by counties, is distributed on request.]

States or Territories.	Area unappropriated and unreserved.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	100,200	.....	100,200
Alaska.....	.....	¹ 368,011,291	368,011,291
Arizona.....	12,040,428	28,982,455	41,022,883
Arkansas.....	515,455	.....	515,455
California.....	18,012,903	5,350,061	23,362,964
Colorado.....	19,069,624	1,529,476	20,599,100
Florida.....	321,638	155,531	477,169
Idaho.....	6,180,332	17,942,705	24,123,037
Kansas.....	108,402	.....	108,402
Louisiana.....	70,313	.....	70,313
Michigan.....	105,130	.....	105,130
Minnesota.....	1,759,027	45,965	1,804,992
Mississippi.....	51,960	.....	51,960
Missouri.....	1,483	.....	1,483
Montana.....	15,283,718	16,746,928	32,030,646
Nebraska.....	1,336,499	.....	1,336,499
Nevada.....	28,924,771	26,058,377	54,983,148
New Mexico.....	23,093,519	10,677,848	33,771,367
North Dakota.....	1,300,333	.....	1,300,333
Oklahoma.....	42,919	.....	42,919
Oregon.....	13,257,246	3,995,929	17,253,175
South Dakota.....	3,550,573	122,720	3,673,293
Utah.....	11,587,569	23,447,035	35,034,604
Washington.....	1,196,231	781,560	1,977,791
Wisconsin.....	13,500	.....	13,500
Wyoming.....	30,965,363	2,664,242	33,629,605
Grand total.....	188,889,136	506,512,123	695,401,259

¹ The unreserved lands in Alaska are mostly unsurveyed and unappropriated.*Public lands surveyed and remaining unsurveyed.*

States or Territories.	Land area.	Surveyed during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.	Surveyed to June 30, 1911.	Unsurveyed.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Alabama.....	32,818,560	.....	32,818,560	.....
Alaska.....	378,165,760	1,448	16,713	378,149,047
Arizona.....	72,857,600	146,896	21,278,480	51,579,120
Arkansas.....	33,616,000	.....	33,616,000	.....
California.....	99,898,880	54,935	78,350,268	21,548,612
Colorado.....	66,341,120	393,281	63,177,457	3,163,663
Florida.....	35,111,040	.....	30,912,571	4,198,469
Illinois.....	35,841,280	.....	35,841,280	.....
Indiana.....	22,966,400	.....	22,966,400	.....
Iowa.....	35,575,040	.....	35,575,040	.....
Idaho.....	53,618,560	853,923	27,049,799	26,568,761
Kansas.....	52,335,360	.....	52,335,360	.....
Louisiana.....	29,061,760	484	27,177,480	1,884,280
Michigan.....	36,787,200	.....	36,787,200	.....
Minnesota.....	51,749,120	364,986	49,822,176	1,926,944
Mississippi.....	29,671,680	.....	29,671,680	.....
Missouri.....	43,985,280	.....	43,985,280	.....
Montana.....	93,296,640	2,702,296	58,300,123	34,996,517
Nebraska.....	49,157,120	.....	49,157,120	.....
Nevada.....	70,285,440	110,326	39,705,270	30,580,170
New Mexico.....	78,401,920	281,114	53,767,833	24,634,087
North Dakota.....	44,917,120	23,263	42,577,194	2,339,926
Ohio.....	26,073,600	.....	26,073,600	.....
Oregon.....	61,188,480	297,869	49,350,150	11,838,330
Oklahoma.....	44,424,960	.....	44,424,960	.....
South Dakota.....	49,195,520	4,770	49,114,396	81,124
Utah.....	52,597,760	706,133	26,606,763	25,990,997
Wisconsin.....	35,363,840	.....	35,363,840	.....
Washington.....	42,775,040	352,272	32,374,475	10,400,565
Wyoming.....	62,460,160	518,632	57,348,050	5,112,110
Total.....	1,820,538,240	6,812,628	1,185,545,518	634,992,722

Estimated area of existing national forests June 30, 1911.

[Revised to conform to recent surveys and computations.]

	Aeres.		Aeres.
Alaska.....	26,748,850	Nevada.....	5,650,347
Arizona.....	14,898,000	New Mexico.....	11,111,300
Arkansas.....	2,225,890	North Dakota.....	13,920
California.....	27,735,455	Oklahoma.....	61,640
Colorado.....	14,761,900	Oregon.....	16,148,900
Florida.....	674,970	Porto Rico.....	65,950
Idaho.....	19,643,355	South Dakota.....	1,287,700
Kansas.....	303,937	Utah.....	7,667,585
Michigan.....	163,771	Washington.....	11,684,680
Minnesota.....	1,204,750	Wyoming.....	8,693,543
Montana.....	19,305,100		
Nebraska.....	556,700	Total area.....	190,608,243

	Aeres.
Area embraced in additions to national forests during year.....	2,806,267
Area embraced in eliminations from national forests during year.....	4,598,705
Area embraced in temporary forest withdrawals June 30, 1911.....	3,319,495
Area embraced in existing national forests June 30, 1910.....	192,931,197
Area embraced in existing national forests June 30, 1911.....	190,608,243

Area decreased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, of which decrease there is 530,516 acres due to revision of areas to conform to recent surveys and computations 2,322,954

National monuments.

States and names.	Date created.	Area.	States and names.	Date created.	Area.
Alaska:		<i>Aeres.</i>	New Mexico:		<i>Aeres.</i>
Sitka.....	Mar. 23, 1910	¹ 57.00	Chaco Canyon....	Mar. 11, 1907	20,629.40
Arizona:			El Morro.....	Dec. 8, 1906	160.00
Grand Canyon ² ..	Jan. 11, 1908	¹ 806,400.00	Gila Cliff Dwell-		
Montezuma Castle	Dec. 8, 1906	160.00	ings ²	Nov. 16, 1907	160.00
Navajo.....	Mar. 20, 1909	³ 600.00	Gran Quivira....	Nov. 1, 1909	¹ 160.00
Tonto ²	Dec. 19, 1907	¹ 640.00	Oregon:		
Tumacacori.....	Sept. 15, 1908	10.00	Oregon Caves ² ...	July 12, 1909	¹ 480.00
Petrified Forest...	July 31, 1911	⁴ 25,625.60	South Dakota:		
California:			Jewel Cave ²	Feb. 7, 1908	¹ 1,280.00
Cinder Cone ²	May 6, 1907	¹ 5,120.00	Utah:		
Lassen Peak ²	do.....	¹ 1,280.00	Mukuntuweap....	July 31, 1909	¹ 15,840.00
Muir Woods.....	Jan. 9, 1908	295.00	Natural Bridges..	Sept. 25, 1909	⁴ 2,740.00
Pinnacles.....	Jan. 16, 1908	¹ 2,080.00	Rainbow Bridge..	May 30, 1910	160.00
Devil Postpile ² ...	July 6, 1911	¹ 800.00	Washington:		
Colorado:			Mount Olympus ²	Mar. 2, 1909	¹ 608,640.00
Wheeler ²	Dec. 17, 1908	300.00	Wyoming:		
Colorado.....	May 24, 1911	13,883.06	Devils Tower.....	Sept. 24, 1906	1,152.91
Montana:			Shoshone Cavern..	Sept. 21, 1909	210.00
Big Hole.....	June 23, 1910	¹ 5.00			
Lewis and Clark			Total.....		¹ 1,509,027.97
Cavern.....	May 16, 1911	⁴ 160.00			

¹ Estimated area.² Under jurisdiction of Department of Agriculture.³ Based on 15 known ruins; within Indian reservation.⁴ According to second proclamation.

Aggregate cash receipts from the disposal of public and Indian lands from May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1911.

Fiscal years.	Cash sales.	Amount of fees and commissions.	Total receipts from disposal of public lands.	Receipts from sales of Indian lands.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Aggregate receipts from all sources:
May 20, 1785, to June 30, 1880.....						\$208,059,657.14
1881.....	\$3,534,550.98	\$860,833.65	\$4,395,384.63	\$1,006,691.63	\$6,727.90	5,408,804.16
1882.....	6,628,775.92	1,124,531.15	7,753,307.07	634,617.22	6,591.75	8,394,516.04
1883.....	9,657,032.28	1,423,329.10	11,080,361.38	625,404.27	8,118.05	11,713,883.70
1884.....	10,304,582.49	1,536,410.58	11,840,993.07	938,137.26	10,274.76	12,789,405.09
1885.....	6,223,926.74	1,462,188.06	7,686,114.80	933,483.52	8,821.86	8,628,420.18
1886.....	5,757,891.06	1,654,876.25	7,412,767.31	1,607,729.63	10,587.40	9,031,084.34
1887.....	9,246,321.33	1,537,600.39	10,783,921.72	1,484,302.30	20,784.85	12,289,008.87
1888.....	11,203,071.95	1,498,000.05	12,701,072.00	821,113.77	24,951.65	13,547,137.42
1889.....	8,018,254.50	1,251,971.23	9,270,225.73	389,524.72	26,150.89	9,685,901.34
1890.....	6,349,174.24	1,121,696.07	7,470,870.31	293,062.30	16,585.00	7,780,517.61
1891.....	4,160,099.07	944,938.65	5,105,037.72	318,333.42	5,849.00	5,429,220.14
1892.....	3,322,865.01	1,064,805.26	4,387,670.27	456,681.84	15,757.58	4,860,109.69
1893.....	3,193,280.64	998,184.65	4,191,465.29	284,752.65	3,516.20	4,479,734.14
1894.....	1,653,080.71	1,021,205.08	2,674,285.79	91,981.03	1,557.50	2,767,824.32
1895.....	1,116,090.07	750,710.59	1,866,800.66	149,879.48	16,773.89	2,033,454.03
1896.....	1,053,905.59	793,557.82	1,847,463.41	214,700.42	44,197.84	2,106,361.67
1897.....	917,911.19	678,469.55	1,596,380.74	438,716.31	52,834.23	2,087,931.28
1898.....	1,291,076.10	853,265.50	2,144,341.60	100,317.49	33,336.09	2,277,995.18
1899.....	1,703,988.32	890,702.17	2,594,690.49	442,913.73	32,533.12	3,070,137.34
1900.....	2,899,731.83	1,157,081.03	4,056,812.86	239,769.39	83,175.85	4,379,758.10
1901.....	2,966,542.86	1,340,894.29	4,307,437.15	585,661.27	79,062.37	4,972,160.79
1902.....	4,139,268.47	1,740,820.18	5,880,088.65	288,666.68	93,171.85	6,261,927.18
1903.....	8,960,471.18	1,597,147.48	10,557,618.66	308,939.14	158,185.85	11,024,743.65
1904.....	7,445,902.84	1,349,990.89	8,795,893.73	333,757.62	153,690.63	9,283,341.98
1905.....	4,849,766.06	1,286,621.93	6,136,387.88	791,807.67	89,615.72	7,017,811.38
1906.....	4,885,988.82	1,642,488.56	6,528,477.38	967,532.50	89,514.02	7,585,523.90
1907.....	7,728,114.30	1,819,159.21	9,547,273.51	1,892,805.70	113,098.79	11,553,178.00
1908.....	9,760,570.19	1,731,883.57	11,492,453.76	997,972.52	225,283.18	12,715,709.46
1909.....	7,698,337.03	1,536,890.67	9,235,227.70	2,334,885.47	330,136.61	12,216,415.39
1910.....	6,342,744.75	2,028,892.35	8,371,637.10	2,037,551.68	1,054,735.28	11,463,924.06
1911.....	5,783,693.39	1,461,514.30	7,195,187.69	2,822,600.71	1,022,119.20	11,089,927.60
Total.....						446,005,525.17

¹ Includes reclamation water-right charges.

Amounts accrued and paid to States on account of grants of 2, 3, and 5 per cent of net proceeds of sales of public lands for purposes of education or of making public roads and improvements.

States.	Total to June 30, 1909.	Fiscal year 1910.	Aggregate to June 30, 1910, inclusive.
Alabama.....	\$1,075,654.85	\$749.18	\$1,076,404.03
Arkansas.....	317,356.12	1,676.80	319,032.92
California.....	1,032,896.35	15,718.58	1,048,614.93
Colorado.....	408,609.91	20,617.21	429,227.12
Florida.....	130,141.00	1,098.38	131,239.38
Idaho.....	206,723.75	13,440.14	220,163.89
Illinois.....	1,187,908.89	.....	1,187,908.89
Indiana.....	1,040,255.26	.....	1,040,255.26
Iowa.....	633,638.10	.....	633,638.10
Kansas.....	1,112,245.88	6,180.63	1,118,426.51
Louisiana.....	467,253.06	179.75	467,432.81
Michigan.....	586,186.19	393.77	586,579.96
Minnesota.....	574,081.29	7,995.76	582,077.05
Mississippi.....	1,069,843.91	.....	1,069,843.91
Missouri.....	1,057,166.94	1,803.49	1,058,970.43
Montana.....	300,651.88	31,658.77	332,310.65
Nebraska.....	540,376.95	4,538.07	544,915.02
Nevada.....	23,324.27	2,660.55	25,984.82
New Mexico.....	72,076.23	23,293.48	95,369.71
North Dakota.....	433,905.92	39,448.72	473,354.64
Ohio.....	999,353.01	.....	999,353.01
Oklahoma.....	38,643.63	11,484.23	50,127.86
Oregon.....	675,370.05	13,532.09	688,902.14
South Dakota.....	178,438.36	35,069.76	213,508.12
Utah.....	54,286.50	17,310.06	71,596.56
Washington.....	367,700.54	13,018.42	380,718.96
Wisconsin.....	586,046.08	91.52	586,137.60
Wyoming.....	160,185.06	14,442.56	174,627.62
Total.....	15,330,319.98	276,401.92	15,606,721.90

Amounts covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from the sales of public lands and fees and commissions in the several States and Territories under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 388).

States or Territories.	Fiscal years—		Total for 10 years ended June 30, 1910.
	1901 to 1909	1910	
Arizona.....	\$538,591.85	\$166,341.49	\$704,933.34
California.....	3,838,487.60	355,952.70	4,194,440.30
Colorado.....	4,410,107.05	734,356.07	5,144,463.12
Idaho.....	3,789,561.11	356,015.19	4,145,576.30
Kansas.....	615,716.51	138,949.26	754,665.77
Montana.....	4,614,954.26	983,721.32	5,598,675.58
Nebraska.....	1,073,023.57	142,367.50	1,215,391.07
Nevada.....	276,157.64	59,428.99	335,586.63
New Mexico.....	2,329,308.53	608,817.86	2,938,126.39
North Dakota.....	9,580,920.55	882,714.62	10,463,635.17
Oklahoma.....	5,266,323.43	254,481.44	5,520,804.87
Oregon.....	9,062,735.66	349,331.73	9,412,067.39
South Dakota.....	3,545,762.27	938,514.16	4,484,276.43
Utah.....	998,817.54	368,463.68	1,367,281.22
Washington.....	5,528,084.54	320,218.59	5,848,303.13
Wyoming.....	2,860,366.88	368,511.13	3,228,878.01
Total.....	58,328,918.99	7,028,185.73	65,357,104.72

Amount of collections from reclamation water-right charges, etc., during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

[No water-right charges collected prior to July 1, 1907.]

States and land offices.	1908	1909	1910	1911
California:				
Los Angeles.....			\$42,269.51	\$10,602.48
Idaho:				
Hailey.....	\$5,706.18	\$7,703.66	184,332.69	180,470.71
Montana:				
Billings.....	38,431.85	15,999.45	27,025.22	54,140.32
Glasgow.....			6,453.25	3,566.00
Great Falls.....	1,631.00	18,944.52	14,926.73	10,960.16
Miles City.....		199.50	8,625.00	4,326.25
Nebraska:				
Alliance.....		4,767.47	68,667.09	26,092.00
Nevada:				
Carson City.....	8,447.95	15,926.02	58,103.13	75,873.55
New Mexico:				
Roswell.....		7,626.75	72,483.60	70,949.35
North Dakota:				
Williston.....	423.00	555.50	4,397.47	5,552.18
Oregon:				
La Grande.....	350.00	6,114.60	61,011.44	73,658.17
Lakeview.....		7,150.48	66,112.00	115,107.00
South Dakota:				
Bellefourche.....			39,880.62	91,103.95
Rapid City.....		6,969.26	60.00	
Washington:				
North Yakima.....		11,316.82	50,457.47	103,047.28
Waterville.....		3,375.20	22,475.50	27,842.50
Wyoming:				
Cheyenne.....		14.00	3,839.80	571.40
Lander.....	8,412.53	52,827.70	39,465.83	38,550.99
Total.....	63,402.51	159,490.93	770,586.35	892,414.29
Total to June 30, 1911.....				1,885,894.08

Entries examined in General Land Office during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Kinds of entries.	Pending June 30, 1910.	Re- ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.	Pend- ing June 30 1911.
Homesteads:								
Original.....	344,210	70,720	414,930		3,291	47,120	50,411	364,519
Final.....	10,194	26,777	36,971	26,926	152	1,119	28,197	8,774
Commuted.....	7,806	17,679	25,485	20,669	101	627	21,397	4,088
Soldier's additional.....	1,404	966	2,370	748	191		939	1,431
Timber and stone.....	967	1,343	2,310	1,614	4	86	1,704	606
Desert land:								
Original.....	35,078	16,129	51,207		7,278	2,271	9,549	41,658
Final.....	3,794	2,273	6,067	2,760	15		2,775	3,292
Year proofs examined.....							7,599	
Assignments examined.....							1,222	
Extension of time examined.....							1,544	
Mineral, final.....	1,247	1,102	2,349	823	85		908	1,441
Coal, final.....	404	124	528	130	8		138	390
Timber culture:								
Original.....	62		62		47		47	15
Final.....	160	1	161	14	12		26	135
Preemption, final.....	254	293	547	275			275	272
Indian allotments.....	1,794	5,049	6,843	2,893	23		2,916	3,927
Indian homesteads.....		19	19	19			19	
Town sites.....	3	9	12	10			10	2
Town lots.....	249	599	848	650	3		653	195
Public sales (isolated tracts).....	1,499	4,210	5,709	4,316	2	136	4,454	1,255
Lieu selections (act June 4, 1897).....	1,150	140	1,290	406	54		460	830
Military bounty land warrants.....	956	127	1,083	107		210	317	766
Miscellaneous entries.....	4,926	2,825	7,751	1,974	31	413	2,418	5,333

State and Territorial grants, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Kinds.	Pending and received.			Disposed of.			Pending June 30, 1911.
	On hand July 1, 1910.	Since re- ceived.	Total.	Ap- proved.	Canceled.	Total.	
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
School selections.....	1,708,031.37	454,947.56	2,162,978.93	299,123.17	28,440.01	327,563.18	1,835,415.75
University selections.....	28,543.01	47,734.93	76,277.94	1,037.28	50,452.32	51,489.60	24,788.34
Agricultural-college selec- tions.....	16,060.09	1,245.38	17,305.47	1,480.00	120.00	1,600.00	15,705.47
Improvement of the Rio Grande.....		320.00	320.00				320.00
Internal-improvement se- lections.....	200.07	494.38	694.45	39.57	454.81	494.38	200.07
Public buildings.....	9,507.77	1,081.76	10,589.53				10,589.53
Insane asylums.....	1,714.79		1,714.79	515.61		515.61	1,199.18
Educational, charitable, etc.....	19,426.48	160.00	19,586.48	280.00	319.63	599.63	18,986.85
Deaf and dumb asylums..	2,926.32	986.78	3,913.10	712.11	40.00	752.11	3,160.99
Reform schools.....	1,307.63		1,307.63				1,307.63
School of mines.....	1,765.10	160.00	1,925.10		68.45	68.45	1,856.65
Normal schools.....	2,560.72	7,069.18	9,629.90	6,709.37	800.67	7,510.04	2,119.86
Blind asylums.....	318.30		318.30				318.30
Reservoirs.....	9,428.55		9,428.55	984.81	120.00	1,104.81	8,323.74
Miners' hospitals.....	829.05		829.05	314.70	40.00	354.70	474.35
Forestry—Wisconsin.....	892.78		892.78	852.78		852.78	40.00
University pre paratory school.....	1,092.40		1,092.40	1,052.40		1,052.40	40.00
Agricultural and mechan- ical college.....	2,909.29	4,416.96	7,326.25	3,470.64	1,577.17	5,047.81	2,278.44
Colored agricultural and normal university.....	40.00	5,019.23	5,059.23		120.00	120.00	4,939.23
Specific grant total.....	99,522.35	68,688.60	168,210.95	17,449.27	54,113.05	71,562.32	96,648.63
Grand total.....	1,807,553.72	523,636.16	2,331,189.88	316,572.44	82,553.06	399,125.50	1,932,064.38

State and Territorial grants—Recapitulation.

States or Territories.	Indemnity school land.			Other grants.		
	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.	Pending and selected.	Confirmed.	Canceled.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
California.....	452,979.72	4,048.97	5,907.98	454.81		454.81
Colorado.....	38,923.77	6,059.13	40.00			
Florida.....	3,082.41	1,144.56				
Idaho.....	230,874.98		1,054.22	1,492.76		
Kansas.....				139.12	40.00	
Louisiana.....	1,432.52		69.22	39.57	39.57	
Mississippi.....	644.28	160.56		320.65		
Missouri.....				40.00		40.00
Montana.....	253,033.91	11,498.67	1,360.00	2,580.40		
Nevada.....				200.07		
New Mexico.....	545,973.64	106,391.90	11,749.58	52,413.14		50,452.32
North Dakota.....	3,199.85		717.26	1,944.17		
Oklahoma.....	160.00			20,547.06	11,232.41	1,697.17
Oregon.....	66,680.16	20,315.01	460.74			
South Dakota.....	37,059.77	50.93	222.75			
Utah.....	351,962.17	140,904.63	3,552.60	56,676.95	2,841.08	1,029.12
Washington.....	45,237.56	5,839.43	160.00	293.35		
Wisconsin.....				892.78	852.78	
Wyoming.....	131,734.19	2,709.38	3,145.66	30,176.12	2,443.43	439.63
Total.....	2,162,978.93	299,123.17	28,440.01	168,210.95	17,449.27	54,113.05

Swamp land grants.

LAND IN PLACE CLAIMS, ESTIMATED.

Pending and received:	<i>Acres.</i>
On hand July 1, 1910.....	659,319.12
Received.....	47,387.76
Total.....	707,706.88
Disposed of:	
Patented.....	234,976.99
Rejected and canceled.....	51,631.86
	286,608.95
Pending June 30, 1911.....	420,097.93

INDEMNITY, CASH AND LAND.

On hand July 1, 1910.....	1,513,764.62
Rejected and canceled.....	13,520.00
Pending June 30, 1911.....	1,500,244.62

State desert-land segregations under section 4 of the act of Aug. 18, 1894 (28 Stat., 372-422), and the acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the Carey Act, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

States.	Applied for.	Segregated	Rejected or relinquished.	Patented.	Reconveyed.	Time to reclaim extended.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Colorado.....	26,962.56	181,233.75	38,106.55			
Idaho.....	350,305.13	79,875.48	205,187.01	54,049.70		51,178.46
Montana.....	9,148.00	160.00	116,881.56		¹ 10,104.03	10,104.03
Nevada.....		26,562.57	24,123.79			
New Mexico.....		7,564.68	2,600.00			
Oregon.....	86,979.24	232.90	87,165.04	1,280.00	6,014.49	
Utah.....	22,868.30	10,635.02	30,960.00			
Wyoming.....	479,265.38	22,530.27	36,762.26	5,209.82	160.00	
Total.....	975,528.61	328,794.67	508,696.21	60,539.52	16,278.52	61,282.49

¹ Remains segregated.

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Applied for.....	975,528.61	Segregated.....	328,794.67
		Relinquished or rejected.....	508,696.21
		Acted on.....	138,037.73
	975,528.61		975,528.61

Lands certified or patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Railroads.	State.	Acres.
State grants:		
Florida Central & Peninsular.....	Florida.....	8,140.99
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.....	Arkansas.....	80.00
Total.....		8,220.99
Corporations:		
Atlantic & Pacific (now Santa Fe Pacific).....	{ Arizona.....	41,711.22
Central Pacific (successors to California & Oregon).....	{ New Mexico.....	80.00
Central Pacific.....	California.....	80.67
Do.....	Nevada.....	76,394.32
Northern Pacific.....	Utah.....	14,616.51
Do.....	Idaho.....	33,405.41
Do.....	Minnesota.....	5,267.11
Do.....	Montana.....	546,391.58
Do.....	North Dakota.....	4,844.74
Do.....	Oregon.....	18,144.64
Do.....	Washington.....	6,242.14
Do.....	Wyoming.....	920.00
New Orleans Pacific.....	Louisiana.....	765.94
Southern Pacific (branch line).....	California.....	135,573.95
Southern Pacific (main line).....	do.....	199,373.39
Total of corporations.....		1,083,811.62
Wagon roads:		
California & Oregon Land Co. (successors to Oregon Central Military Road).	Oregon.....	60,795.16

RECAPITULATION.

	<i>Acres.</i>
State grants.....	8,220.99
Corporations.....	1,083,811.62
Wagon roads.....	60,795.16
Grand total.....	1,152,827.77
Received:	
Railroad selections.....	1,485,736.23
Wagon-road selections.....	5,634.74
Total.....	1,491,370.97

Alleged fraudulent entries acted on during year.

Kinds of entries.	Pend- ing June 30, 1910.	Re- ceived.	Disposed of.				Pend- ing June 30, 1911.	Hearings or- dered by—	
			Ap- proved.	Can- celed.	Other- wise dis- posed of.	Total.		Gen- eral Land Office.	Forest Serv- ice.
Homestead:									
Originals.....	14,940	8,427	.....	3,431	3,096	6,527	16,840	2,174	48
Finals.....	257	5,887	2,629	58	542	3,229	2,915	40	2
Cash.....	482	2,953	2,864	74	436	3,374	61	17	1
Desert Land:									
Originals.....	1,498	1,271	.....	313	1,396	1,709	1,060	79	1
Finals.....	446	258	2	19	210	231	473	21	.....
Timber culture:									
Originals.....	49	65	.....	4	6	10	104	.....	.....
Finals.....	106	16	8	10	20	38	84	.....	.....
Timber and stone:									
Sworn statements.....	1,995	225	.....	108	306	414	1,806	39	.....
Cash.....	564	402	724	17	206	947	19	16	.....
Mineral:									
Applications.....	1,146	219	.....	9	396	405	960	36	1
Finals.....	609	228	.....	12	258	270	567	237	4
Selections:									
State.....	329	298	.....	6	253	259	368	14	.....
Forest.....	439	889	.....	25	312	337	991	149	1
Indian allotments.....	35	49	.....	.....	9	9	75	.....	.....
Squatter claims.....	135	12	.....	9	17	26	121	10	4
Mineral locations.....	274	10	.....	12	47	59	225	176	2
Soldiers' additional.....	.....	2,144	422	291	.....	713	1,431	.....	.....
Total.....	23,304	23,353	6,649	4,398	7,510	18,557	28,100	3,008	64

Field reports on alleged fraudulent entries.

Field:

Forester—

Adverse..... 90

Favorable..... 181

Agents—

Adverse..... 10,022

Favorable..... 16,483

Indictments, convictions, acquittals and dismissals, fines imposed and paid, and prison sentences, June 30, 1910, to June 30, 1911.

Offenses.	Indict- ments.	Convic- tions.	Prison sen- tences.	Fines im- posed.	Fines paid.	Acquit- tals and dismiss- als.
Timber trespass.....	24	31	6	\$8,227.00	\$1,640.18	160
Conspiracy.....	90	21	17	20,050.00	9,200.00	105
Perjury.....	20	8	6	2,150.00	1,900.00	66
Unlawful inclosures.....	53	47	.....	5,769.00	4,377.60	11
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subornation of perjury.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Impersonating Government agent.....	5	1	1	.....	.....	1
Intimidating homesteaders.....	21	7	10	4,229.78	2,679.78	.....
Using mails to defraud.....	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Section 31, Penal Code.....	2	2	1	75.00	.....	.....
Section 39, Penal Code.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section 132, Penal Code.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removing Government corner stone.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Section 134, Penal Code.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Setting forest fires.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Failure to obey subpoena.....	.....	1	.....	40.00	40.00	.....
Section 4746.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Misuse of funds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Offering bribe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	236	124	47	40,540.78	19,837.56	377

Class, number, and area of patents issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Classes.	Number.	Area.	Classes.	Number.	Area.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
Commuted homestead....	22,156	3,237,442.857	Small holding claim.....	187	11,781.829
Timber and stone.....	2,403	294,757.23	Railroad.....	76	1,142,485.21
Public sale.....	4,876	478,296.79	Swamp.....	21	224,554.27
Cash, miscellaneous.....	895	82,367.242	Sioux half-breed scrip.....	6	876.98
Desert land.....	2,789	434,888.15	Choctaw scrip.....	2	157.26
Town site.....	8	1,122.20	Valentine scrip.....	6	195.17
Town lot.....	627	420.231	Cherokee school land.....	3	160.61
Homestead.....	29,920	5,301,683.241	Porterfield scrip.....	1	40.00
Soldiers' additional home- stead.....	735	39,714.666	State desert-land segrega- tion.....	8	60,659.52
Forest homestead.....	127	14,246.693	Abandoned military res- ervation.....	297	17,494.63
Indian homestead.....	9	917.90	Cemetery site.....	3	160.00
Reclamation homestead..	1	80.00	Mission site.....	4	830.52
Military bounty land war- rant.....	85	5,537.91	Umatilla Indian land.....	97	16,276.72
Forest lieu selection.....	560	97,182.03	Isaac Crow lieu.....	13	780.56
Timber culture.....	19	2,880.00	White Earth town lot.....		65.36
Commuted timber culture	1	160.00	Special and miscellaneous acts.....	199	113,733.66
Indian trust.....	4,990	575,309.57			
Mineral.....	905	45,725.516			
Coal.....	141	18,757.08			
Private land claim.....	19	20,750.83			
			Total.....	72,189	12,272,495.435

Cases approved and awaiting patent July 1, 1910.....	5,047
Cases received for patenting during the year.....	71,286
Total.....	76,333
Acreage of Indian fee patents not included in the above.....	215,795.971

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

Locations.	Num-ber of appli-cations, entries, etc. (origi-nal and final).	Area (acres).			Receipts.				Expenses.			
		Entered.		Patented.	Fees and commis-sions.	Sales of land.			Total.	Salaries and com-missions of regis-ters and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
		Original.	Final.			Public.	Indian.	Reclama-tion water-right charges, reclama-tion town sites, etc.				
Alabama:												
Montgomery.....	1,275	49,198.84	47,920.66	71,492.750	\$7,526.91	\$20,681.75	\$600.37	.....	\$28,809.03	\$5,272.48	\$1,275.35	\$6,547.83
Alaska:												
Fairbanks.....	5			265.490	50.00			.....	50.00		132.00	132.00
Juneau.....	81	14,526.54	77.06	2,573.652	464.30	133,173.81		.....	133,638.11	5,488.84	1,086.90	6,575.74
Nome.....	20	951.15		1,337.938	150.00	3,440.04		.....	3,590.04	136.64	242.50	379.14
Arizona:												
Phoenix.....	2,624	486,066.86	62,414.25	215,153.676	22,723.33	128,988.30	9,415.25	.....	161,126.88	6,000.00	5,276.59	11,276.59
Arkansas:												
Camden.....	948	35,775.76	51,743.96	72,518.31	6,498.56	8,471.24		.....	14,969.80	4,912.84	1,407.25	6,320.19
Harrison.....	1,640	100,479.51	65,417.01	90,909.12	12,859.55	9,160.47		.....	22,020.02	6,000.00	2,611.87	8,611.87
Little Rock.....	1,422	64,750.73	60,475.21	84,018.05	9,963.60	92,118.96		.....	102,082.56	5,999.56	2,950.08	8,949.64
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants....				3,361.24				.....			
California:												
Eureka.....	304	16,387.19	9,290.92	16,545.873	2,701.95	22,925.14	205.97	.....	25,833.06	3,450.43	300.00	3,750.43
Independence.....	458	87,863.42	1,360.00	2,611.202	3,566.45	20,431.32		.....	23,997.77	3,331.19	240.73	3,571.92
Los Angeles.....	2,684	581,565.18	65,369.69	144,082.668	16,175.52	132,401.03	3,153.86	\$10,602.48	162,332.89	6,000.00	7,734.33	13,734.33
Oakland.....	558	45,410.84	13,876.59	38,241.810	6,004.38	35,481.51	1,225.61	.....	42,711.50	5,000.00	2,517.80	7,517.80
Redding.....	360	78,341.21	10,724.69	28,657.34	5,270.22	21,314.89		.....	26,585.11	5,376.38	1,091.42	6,467.80
Sacramento.....	712	73,339.58	20,278.73	35,486.663	8,670.95	30,910.14		.....	39,581.09	6,000.00	2,361.00	8,361.00
San Francisco.....	129	11,026.86	3,937.67	362.54	1,557.20	6,856.03	174.40	.....	8,587.63	1,000.00	453.00	1,453.00
Susanville.....	455	66,657.84	11,970.92	21,594.71	3,526.34	17,693.06		.....	21,219.40	5,169.78	1,925.30	7,095.08
Visalia.....	755	101,413.06	11,092.25	15,678.81	7,599.27	44,752.05		.....	52,351.32	6,000.00	1,681.62	7,681.62
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants....				337,087.59				.....			
Colorado:												
Del Norte.....	491	79,732.52	21,848.79	18,163.453	3,507.75	27,259.08		.....	30,766.83	3,562.56	294.45	3,857.01
Denver.....	2,536	303,216.00	97,002.73	118,479.527	27,787.32	104,921.75		.....	132,709.07	6,000.00	5,842.65	11,842.65
Durango.....	348	23,139.69	9,736.82	41,939.137	5,694.34	18,442.23	11,583.43	.....	35,720.00	5,229.76	1,497.25	6,727.01

Glenwood Springs.....	571	48,762.25	20,667.75	20,216.924	8,080.45	18,281.89	23,992.52	50,354.86	5,725.00	2,100.42	7,825.42
Hugo.....	1,470	200,307.32	77,142.63	21,448.25	25,126.41	43,419.20		68,545.61	5,500.00	3,421.83	8,921.83
Lamar.....	2,686	503,768.97	30,737.83	48,376.57	37,473.68	53,585.16		91,058.84	6,000.00	2,685.74	8,685.74
Leadville.....	144	6,730.19	1,000.91	4,878.013	1,205.75	4,881.00		6,086.75	1,968.35	37.45	2,005.80
Montrose.....	293	26,903.97	4,995.58	16,144.619	6,561.78	5,642.37	60,441.89	72,646.04	6,000.00	3,780.50	9,780.50
Pueblo.....	2,950	425,614.08	90,647.12	28,855.977	33,254.45	116,228.75		149,483.20	6,000.00	4,184.64	10,184.64
Sterling.....	2,896	511,416.32	54,029.05	10,822.65	40,222.24	58,273.41		98,495.65	6,000.00	4,020.00	10,020.00
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				220.662							
Florida:											
Gainesville.....	2,316	144,809.48	91,648.37	111,716.26	17,944.88	46,748.11		64,692.99	6,000.00	5,527.50	11,527.50
Idaho:											
Blackfoot.....	2,319	324,787.17	80,693.00	150,829.559	26,183.62	71,027.54	1,370.00	98,581.16	6,000.00	3,752.25	9,752.25
Boise.....	2,004	193,704.21	82,005.10	86,044.409	15,429.82	61,395.95		76,825.77	6,000.00	3,834.28	9,834.28
Coeur d'Alene.....	806	68,496.04	35,875.93	47,954.245	18,961.77	39,761.87	109,803.11	168,526.75	6,000.00	3,326.05	9,326.05
Hailey.....	1,532	465,339.69	65,110.34	56,047.401	14,950.33	66,518.26		261,939.30	6,000.00	5,653.92	11,653.92
Lewiston.....	753	47,463.90	43,697.69	56,082.638	7,057.93	34,768.66	180,470.71	41,826.59	5,956.18	2,544.75	8,500.93
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				31,793.21							
Illinois.....				2,967.28							
Indiana.....				1,263.67							
Iowa.....				604.04							
Kansas:											
Dodge City.....	1,566	94,201.57	137,482.11	171,528.34	13,517.34	73,282.65	4,281.13	91,081.12	6,000.00	4,429.83	10,429.83
Topeka.....	660	26,513.09	66,916.21	77,080.00	6,019.21	11,559.22	20.22	17,598.65	5,872.68	14.00	5,886.68
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				1,318.14							
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge.....	176	3,635.13	5,792.42	710.98	1,324.52	3,648.42		4,972.94	1,307.52	656.30	1,963.82
Natchitoches.....	230	8,992.50	8,038.59	13,366.76	1,743.05	1,991.75		3,734.80	1,783.78	483.75	2,267.53
New Orleans.....	374	11,805.00	15,984.83	29,499.11	2,634.57	7,256.46		9,891.03	2,540.45	1,084.67	3,625.12
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				2,417.27							
Michigan:											
Marquette.....	339	17,189.17	10,681.54	20,011.413	3,262.30	6,288.39		9,550.69	3,144.05	1,179.77	4,323.82
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				1,400.00							
Minnesota:											
Cass Lake.....	401	14,401.19	25,041.00	269,720.19	7,707.72	13,215.64	29,733.89	50,657.25	6,000.00	3,779.10	9,779.10
Crookston.....	203	8,962.90	19,079.54	126,163.12	14,255.56	2,307.46	80,739.16	97,302.18	6,000.00	2,195.25	8,195.25
Duluth.....	1,562	62,542.56	65,536.08	147,648.29	10,938.22	74,293.16	6,125.28	91,356.66	6,000.00	4,019.00	10,019.00
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				38,544.66							
Mississippi:											
Jackson.....	747	34,440.75	25,901.37	52,365.03	5,794.02	6,536.30		12,330.32	4,134.64	2,251.25	6,385.89
Missouri:											
Springfield.....	772	19,292.74	37,233.32	72,734.052	4,154.59	18,959.43		23,114.02	4,071.86	1,241.40	5,313.26

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

68

Locations.	Num-ber of appli-cations, entries, etc. (origi-nal and final).	Area (acres).			Receipts.					Expenses.		
		Entered.		Patented.	Fees and commis-sions.	Sales of land.			Total.	Salaries and commis-sions of regis-ters and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
		Original.	Final.			Public.	Indian.	Reclama-tion water, right charges, reclama-tion town sites, etc.				
Montana:												
Billings.....	797	136,861.42	19,346.03	42,047.92	\$12,783.05	\$30,769.08	\$215,113.33	\$51,140.32	\$312,805.78	\$6,000.00	\$3,159.50	\$9,159.50
Bozeman.....	1,329	191,843.13	38,366.34	73,829.451	20,028.24	45,056.67			65,084.91	6,000.00	1,912.00	7,912.00
Glasgow.....	2,065	409,793.86	63,804.08	46,899.934	23,405.40	40,576.45	25,857.25	3,566.00	93,405.10	6,000.00	3,808.12	9,808.12
Great Falls.....	4,906	835,673.60	106,214.12	117,476.765	67,935.69	122,700.07		10,960.16	201,595.92	6,000.00	8,296.00	14,296.00
Havre.....	2,498	516,290.22	23,044.31	12,028.55	37,899.67	37,683.09			75,582.76	6,000.00	5,375.92	11,375.92
Helena.....	1,498	175,423.47	37,925.34	64,148.199	16,904.36	84,076.91			100,981.27	6,000.00	3,542.43	9,542.43
Kalispell.....	780	78,879.66	11,561.46	18,096.625	9,255.46	6,433.82	49,095.70		64,784.98	5,431.11	1,141.05	6,572.16
Lewistown.....	3,845	452,540.81	133,682.34	181,823.273	36,072.38	233,054.69			269,127.07	6,000.00	4,987.03	10,987.03
Miles City.....	3,048	1,385,723.97	77,260.19	64,339.63	64,774.90	119,826.58		4,326.25	188,927.73	6,000.00	5,083.56	11,083.56
Missoula.....	1,222	74,272.38	11,065.54	18,620.200	9,049.94	7,194.50	54,038.78		70,283.22	5,388.80	2,553.00	7,941.80
Railroad Indian, and private land grants.....				548,001.83								
Nebraska:												
Alliance.....	2,038	470,728.81	428,621.16	457,107.920	18,544.13	55,670.40		26,092.00	100,306.53	6,000.00	4,743.17	10,743.17
Broken Bow.....	1,518	467,058.43	224,746.73	329,341.78	14,482.06	42,255.46			56,737.52	6,000.00	1,534.50	7,534.50
Lincoln.....	291	26,672.99	57,590.52	121,380.828	2,072.35	4,298.50	77.72		6,448.57	2,454.40	18.70	2,473.10
North Platte.....	891	94,650.38	170,951.95	338,892.48	8,822.48	10,719.42			19,541.90	6,000.00	1,608.20	7,608.20
O'Neill.....	762	102,809.01	169,045.37	330,089.07	6,652.40	10,681.93	821.00		18,155.33	5,253.34	1,419.10	6,672.44
Valentine.....	1,508	343,609.18	317,139.61	507,686.46	13,240.25	20,465.60			33,705.85	6,000.00	1,871.80	7,871.80
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				1,225.54								
Nevada:												
Carson City.....	1,110	312,510.88	8,156.70	33,203.810	11,180.04	77,288.08		75,873.55	164,341.67	6,000.00	3,017.00	9,017.00
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				76,394.32								
New Mexico:												
Clayton.....	1,658	274,726.95	57,593.27	71,843.23	23,990.17	39,972.82			63,962.99	6,000.00	4,381.00	10,381.00
Fort Sumner.....	1,248	118,108.71	42,706.09	52,602.81	14,220.25	37,787.25			52,007.50	4,500.00	4,173.93	8,673.93
Las Cruces.....	1,259	176,657.62	37,318.99	48,570.564	9,658.85	54,463.79			64,122.64	6,000.00	2,996.90	8,996.90
Roswell.....	2,104	412,155.90	88,981.97	113,638.84	25,892.65	75,173.01		70,949.35	172,015.01	6,000.00	5,309.48	11,309.48

Santa Fe.....	2,127	224,879.04	106,837.85	145,854.775	20,261.10	75,673.11	.....	.....	95,934.21	6,000.00	6,278.67	12,278.67
Tucumcari.....	1,493	160,934.85	88,106.79	94,039.24	16,814.63	58,033.16	.....	.....	74,847.79	6,000.00	5,509.66	11,509.66
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				165,534.83			.....	.....		
North Dakota:												
Bismarck.....	2,443	77,586.01	263,486.91	304,688.01	21,204.36	129,746.68	.....	.....	150,951.04	5,797.50	4,234.20	10,031.70
Devils Lake.....	563	20,362.19	43,273.18	73,178.63	4,069.63	23,007.55	16,268.11	.....	43,345.29	4,079.72	1,181.05	5,260.79
Dickinson.....	3,011	217,188.09	266,110.34	128,976.70	30,195.38	224,477.31	.....	.....	254,672.69	6,000.00	5,607.92	11,607.92
Fargo.....	470	11,590.39	50,435.96	58,644.09	3,681.83	25,146.29	.....	.....	28,828.12	4,443.66	466.40	4,910.06
Minot.....	1,073	23,011.29	123,795.75	139,270.18	5,539.71	66,997.01	.....	.....	72,536.12	6,000.00	4,284.75	10,284.75
Williston.....	2,870	162,250.50	297,839.88	277,169.38	20,832.52	213,548.55	.....	5,552.18	239,933.25	6,000.00	5,319.25	11,319.25
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				¹ 115,641.93								
Ohio.....				160.00								
Oklahoma:												
El Reno.....	211	2,991.74	7,254.47	22,544.90	1,518.13	1,511.18	60,816.98	.....	63,546.29	1,186.45	566.57	1,753.02
Guthrie.....	709	22,381.98	65,930.07	88,531.973	4,884.15	16,990.55	4,884.21	.....	26,758.91	4,315.12	4,955.00	9,270.12
Lawton.....	719	36,307.61	55,100.26	135,490.931	7,125.54	25,592.05	588,906.52	.....	621,624.11	5,905.24	3,509.40	9,414.64
Woodward.....	3,280	72,387.90	425,570.37	454,226.56	20,157.86	79,750.73	.....	.....	99,908.59	6,000.00	5,931.00	11,931.00
Oregon:												
Burns.....	770	88,300.23	23,465.62	43,627.01	6,868.73	44,622.06	.....	.....	51,490.79	5,437.10	1,865.40	7,302.50
La Grande.....	1,282	92,792.16	60,604.88	105,232.320	12,191.27	59,746.42	6,441.93	73,653.17	152,037.79	6,000.00	3,363.00	9,363.00
Lakeview.....	854	107,837.20	19,428.08	46,259.34	9,188.84	33,788.46	.....	115,107.00	158,084.30	6,000.00	1,830.91	7,830.91
Portland.....	544	43,032.76	15,944.20	23,263.27	6,081.65	17,905.12	.....	.....	23,986.77	4,671.96	2,660.69	7,332.65
Roseburg.....	1,025	61,883.71	33,995.53	44,891.086	10,154.18	57,641.62	.....	.....	67,795.80	5,916.67	3,418.40	9,335.07
The Dalles.....	2,088	266,838.43	54,241.49	109,487.48	23,350.19	66,435.64	.....	.....	89,785.83	6,000.00	3,589.27	9,589.27
Vale.....	499	72,772.66	16,040.46	10,163.85	5,043.29	15,359.42	.....	.....	20,402.71	3,980.30	2,310.44	6,290.74
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				89,446.47								
South Dakota:												
Aberdeen.....	2,446	263,886.31	14,352.50	27,802.59	25,350.08	7,078.83	209,143.97	.....	241,572.88	6,000.00	2,507.68	8,507.68
Bellefourche.....	2,451	273,769.87	99,495.11	80,038.92	21,371.36	94,231.62	.....	91,103.95	206,706.93	6,000.00	5,767.03	11,767.03
Chamberlain.....	1,112	32,444.27	127,142.66	160,366.52	6,069.25	56,697.77	.....	.....	62,767.02	5,999.71	3,133.98	9,733.69
Gregory.....	98	3,846.43	5,586.55	168,235.52	12,077.24	4,321.10	851,833.00	.....	868,231.34	6,000.00	2,459.60	8,419.60
Lemmon.....	4,723	240,190.69	430,906.29	348,053.11	39,756.26	335,616.41	86,686.09	.....	462,058.76	5,908.33	6,960.75	12,869.08
Pierre.....	2,103	74,688.19	232,904.79	335,417.37	10,977.27	106,367.55	8,867.73	.....	126,212.55	6,000.00	3,453.75	9,453.75
Rapid City.....	4,352	308,584.40	427,228.86	453,240.414	30,270.19	401,419.90	.....	.....	431,690.09	6,000.00	7,151.75	13,151.75
Timber Lake.....	201	643.82	1,693.37	.....	5,095.82	899.04	33,665.07	.....	39,659.93	1,000.00	687.73	1,687.73
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants.....				266,924.47								

¹ Of which 73,914.80 came from Lemmon, S. Dak.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

Locations.	Num-ber of appli-cations, entries, etc. (orig-inal and final).	Area (acres).			Receipts.					Expenses.		
		Entered.		Patented.	Fees and commis-sions.	Sales of land.			Total.	Salaries and com-missions of regis-ters and receivers.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
		Original.	Final.			Public.	Indian.	Reclama-tion water, right charges, reclama-tion town sites, etc.				
Utah:												
Salt Lake City	2,040	468,823. 67	14,780. 05	15,523. 047	\$27,292. 66	\$88,948. 65			\$116,241. 31	\$6,000. 00	\$4,213. 42	\$10,213. 42
Vernal	70	31,222. 01	570. 22	147,248. 480	5,100. 69	1,392. 17	\$223,854. 35		230,347. 21	6,000. 00	1,302. 00	7,302. 00
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants				4,034. 39								
Washington:												
North Yakima	547	45,576. 63	36,156. 76	51,729. 61	5,261. 58	32,960. 54		\$103,047. 28	141,269. 40	6,000. 00	3,041. 10	9,041. 10
Olympia	85	3,350. 31	2,878. 42	6,033. 76	922. 62	2,912. 94			3,835. 56	1,790. 87	648. 45	2,439. 32
Seattle	339	16,017. 95	6,770. 22	18,921. 257	3,376. 29	23,090. 80			26,467. 09	3,991. 08	2,966. 70	6,957. 78
Spokane	1,130	123,849. 21	52,330. 40	116,282. 488	16,828. 27	45,984. 46	15,048. 99		77,861. 72	6,000. 00	2,434. 10	8,434. 10
Vancouver	523	30,067. 55	18,064. 88	39,430. 62	5,422. 67	27,184. 52			32,607. 19	5,391. 50	2,167. 50	7,559. 00
Walla Walla	868	70,846. 82	59,592. 28	103,274. 76	8,616. 82	42,461. 21			51,078. 03	6,000. 00	2,639. 30	8,639. 30
Waterville	1,995	152,624. 38	126,153. 80	164,034. 068	17,244. 05	66,179. 94	8,073. 88	27,842. 50	119,340. 37	6,000. 00	2,689. 78	8,689. 78
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants				6,944. 41								
Wisconsin:												
Wausau	597	17,970. 36	34,404. 20	42,818. 64	4,366. 89	6,497. 46			10,864. 35	4,026. 64	1,476. 10	5,502. 74
Wyoming:												
Buffalo	1,353	152,158. 04	31,535. 95	67,427. 99	7,504. 81	89,179. 26			96,684. 07	6,000. 00	3,117. 00	9,117. 00
Cheyenne	1,205	204,726. 65	38,007. 65	54,883. 951	14,889. 62	63,175. 04		571. 40	78,636. 06	6,000. 00	3,052. 83	9,052. 83
Douglas	984	135,045. 24	23,234. 28	35,683. 16	10,779. 71	28,569. 84			39,349. 55	6,000. 00	1,477. 50	7,477. 50
Evanston	455	59,467. 24	17,158. 99	29,939. 99	4,676. 28	48,587. 79			53,264. 07	4,379. 02	965. 00	5,344. 02
Lander	959	397,477. 61	16,188. 01	44,625. 937	9,983. 18	19,986. 33	20,240. 01	38,550. 99	88,760. 51	6,000. 00	1,608. 25	7,608. 25
Sundance	1,522	209,473. 80	33,424. 22	52,917. 838	16,138. 23	74,097. 81			90,236. 04	6,000. 00	2,197. 00	8,197. 00
Railroad, Indian, and private land grants				2,840. 00								
Made at General Land Office				873. 21	13. 20	4,437. 53			4,450. 73			
Total	140,139	17,639,099. 54	7,653,610. 67	12,272,495. 435	1,461,514. 30	5,783,693. 39	2,822,600. 71	892,414. 29	10,960,222. 69	557,183. 59	313,058. 41	870,242. 00

RECAPITULATION BY STATES.

Alabama.....	1,275	49,198.84	47,920.66	71,492.750	\$7,526.91	\$20,681.75	\$600.37	.....	\$28,809.03	\$5,272.48	\$1,275.35	\$6,547.83
Alaska.....	106	15,477.69	77.06	4,177.08	664.30	136,613.85	.....	.....	137,278.15	5,625.48	1,461.40	7,086.88
Arizona.....	2,624	486,066.86	62,414.25	215,153.676	22,723.33	128,988.30	9,415.25	.....	161,126.88	6,000.00	5,276.59	11,276.59
Arkansas.....	4,010	201,006.00	177,626.18	250,806.72	29,321.71	109,750.67	.....	.....	139,072.38	16,912.50	6,969.20	23,881.70
California.....	6,415	1,062,005.18	147,901.46	640,349.206	55,072.28	332,765.17	4,759.84	\$10,602.48	403,199.77	41,327.78	18,305.20	59,632.98
Colorado.....	14,385	2,129,591.31	407,809.21	329,545.782	188,914.17	450,934.84	96,017.84	.....	735,866.85	51,985.67	27,864.93	79,850.60
Florida.....	2,316	144,809.48	91,648.37	111,716.26	17,944.88	46,748.11	.....	.....	64,692.99	6,000.00	5,527.50	11,527.50
Idaho.....	7,414	1,099,796.01	307,382.06	428,751.462	82,583.47	273,472.28	111,173.11	180,470.71	647,699.57	29,956.18	19,111.25	49,067.43
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	604.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	2,226	120,714.66	204,398.32	249,926.48	19,536.55	84,841.87	4,301.35	.....	108,679.77	11,872.68	4,443.83	16,316.51
Louisiana.....	780	24,432.63	29,815.84	45,994.12	5,702.14	12,896.63	.....	.....	18,598.77	5,631.75	2,224.72	7,856.47
Michigan.....	339	17,189.17	10,681.54	21,411.413	3,262.30	6,288.39	.....	.....	9,550.69	3,144.05	1,179.77	4,323.82
Minnesota.....	2,166	85,906.65	109,656.62	582,076.26	32,901.50	89,816.26	116,598.33	.....	239,316.09	18,000.00	9,993.35	27,993.35
Mississippi.....	747	34,440.75	25,901.37	52,365.03	5,794.02	6,536.30	.....	.....	12,330.32	4,134.64	2,251.25	6,385.89
Missouri.....	772	19,292.74	37,233.32	72,734.052	4,154.59	18,959.43	.....	.....	23,114.02	4,071.86	1,241.40	5,313.26
Montana.....	21,988	4,257,302.52	522,269.75	1,187,312.377	298,109.09	727,371.86	344,105.06	72,992.73	1,442,578.74	58,819.91	39,858.61	98,678.52
Nebraska.....	7,008	1,505,528.80	1,368,095.34	2,085,724.078	63,813.67	144,091.31	898.72	26,092.00	234,895.70	31,707.74	11,195.47	42,903.21
Nevada.....	1,110	312,510.88	8,156.70	109,598.130	11,180.04	77,288.08	.....	75,873.55	164,341.67	6,000.00	3,017.00	9,017.00
New Mexico.....	9,889	1,377,563.07	421,544.96	692,084.289	110,837.65	341,103.14	.....	70,949.35	522,890.14	34,500.00	28,649.64	63,149.64
North Dakota.....	10,430	511,988.47	1,044,942.02	1,097,569.52	85,522.83	682,923.39	16,268.11	5,552.18	790,266.51	32,320.88	21,093.57	53,414.45
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	160.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	4,919	134,069.23	553,855.17	700,794.414	33,685.68	123,844.51	654,607.71	.....	812,137.90	17,406.81	14,961.97	32,368.78
Oregon.....	7,062	733,457.15	223,720.26	472,378.826	72,878.15	295,498.74	6,441.93	188,765.17	563,583.99	38,006.03	19,038.11	57,044.14
South Dakota.....	17,486	1,198,053.98	1,339,310.13	1,840,078.914	150,967.47	1,006,632.22	1,190,195.86	91,103.95	2,438,899.50	42,908.04	32,122.27	75,030.31
Utah.....	2,110	500,045.68	15,350.27	166,805.917	32,393.35	90,340.82	223,854.35	.....	346,588.52	12,000.00	5,515.42	17,515.42
Washington.....	5,487	442,332.85	301,946.76	506,650.973	57,672.30	240,774.41	23,122.87	130,889.78	452,459.36	35,173.45	16,586.93	51,760.38
Wisconsin.....	597	17,970.36	34,404.20	42,818.64	4,366.89	6,497.46	.....	.....	10,864.35	4,026.64	1,476.10	5,502.74
Wyoming.....	6,478	1,158,348.58	159,548.85	288,318.866	63,971.83	323,596.07	20,240.01	39,122.39	446,930.30	34,379.02	12,417.58	46,796.60
Made at General Land Office.....	.....	.....	.....	873.21	13.20	4,437.53	.....	.....	4,450.73	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	140,139	17,639,099.54	7,653,610.67	12,272,495.435	1,461,514.30	5,783,693.39	2,822,600.71	892,414.29	10,960,222.69	557,183.59	313,058.41	870,242.00
Depredations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,423.96	.....	.....	.....
Government property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287.37	.....	.....	.....
Copies of records, plats, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,914.05	.....	.....	.....
Sales of timber in Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,079.53	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	140,139	17,639,099.54	7,653,610.67	12,272,495.435	1,461,514.30	5,783,693.39	2,822,600.71	892,414.29	11,089,927.60	557,183.59	313,058.41	870,242.00

COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES.

States or Territories.	Sales of land—											
	At public auction.			Subject to preemption entry.			Timber and stone.			Mineral.		
	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.	En-tries.	Acres.	Amount.
Alabama							47	3,500.27	\$10,359.61			
Alaska										18	2,552.99	\$11,055.04
Arizona										121	8,283.93	40,335.00
Arkansas	24	1,292.30	\$2,282.84				31	2,592.70	8,359.93	1	37.32	190.00
California	101	7,011.06	17,494.79	3	7.80	\$209.75	152	18,028.25	58,739.56	137	19,510.71	57,331.54
Colorado	285	25,838.74	47,552.47				34	3,423.22	10,937.88	208	4,399.72	20,610.00
Florida	6	319.73	499.51	1	160.02	200.02	46	5,156.76	20,127.00			
Idaho	92	4,672.38	9,294.14				72	7,445.69	33,562.06	70	4,648.51	22,172.50
Kansas	97	7,834.95	14,259.09									
Louisiana	3	121.27	151.58				8	548.56	1,375.06			
Michigan	3	320.00	390.00				11	715.71	2,686.75			
Minnesota	37	1,405.05	3,025.50				223	24,606.48	64,464.91			
Mississippi							5	450.55	1,148.82			
Missouri	189	4,680.03	18,956.41									
Montana	562	41,215.14	81,954.50	19	1,378.52	2,375.28	134	14,870.35	51,665.47	137	5,282.14	20,545.00
Nebraska	505	71,798.42	107,056.50									
Nevada	4	248.39	490.49							179	11,235.82	55,975.00
New Mexico	139	8,193.87	10,687.59							24	2,331.69	9,717.50
North Dakota	217	11,444.08	31,673.62				1	120.00	300.00			
Oklahoma	28	1,264.65	1,674.10							1	150.00	375.00
Oregon	322	27,907.69	45,500.58				324	37,164.80	124,939.06	19	1,027.63	4,525.00
South Dakota	1,067	67,846.51	170,839.62				28	2,595.39	7,192.48	16	1,147.95	5,112.50
Utah	3	122.46	163.07				3	360.06	500.15	77	3,123.09	15,397.50
Washington	204	13,646.87	26,370.86	1	160.00	200.00	131	11,656.21	46,324.42	35	3,076.97	11,114.94
Wisconsin	7	185.18	343.25				10	805.31	2,317.55			
Wyoming	315	27,889.85	44,012.67				83	9,416.14	31,744.36	13	2,335.86	6,140.00
Total	4,210	325,258.62	634,673.18	24	1,706.34	2,985.05	1,343	143,456.45	476,745.07	1,056	69,144.33	280,596.52

States or Territories.			Coal-land applications to purchase, act Mar. 3, 1873, and subsequent acts, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.					
			Final certificate issued.			Final certificate not issued.		
			No.	Area.	Amount.	No.	Area.	Amount.
				<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>	
Alaska.....						18	12,551.33	\$125,513.42
California.....	1	307.10			\$3,071.00	1	307.10	3,071.00
Colorado.....	12	1,103.09			56,579.05	12	1,103.09	56,579.05
Idaho.....	3	323.18			3,231.80	3	323.18	3,231.80
Montana.....	7	785.92			10,517.30	13	2,010.21	38,585.50
New Mexico.....			1	.11	2.20	1	.11	2.20
North Dakota.....	5	314.72			3,147.20	5	314.72	3,147.20
South Dakota.....	7	560.00			5,600.00	4	240.00	3,200.00
Utah.....	8	1,000.00			34,000.00	4	477.33	15,869.00
Washington.....	2	301.94			6,038.80	2	301.94	6,038.80
Wyoming.....	11	1,391.86			60,622.60	12	1,635.16	18,047.03
						23	3,027.02	78,669.63
Total.....	56	6,087.81			182,807.75	52	16,914.14	201,217.15
						108	23,001.95	384,024.90

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

States or Territories.	Sales of abandoned military reserva- tions.	Excess payments on homesteads and other entries.			Desert-land entries.					
		Entries.	Acres.	Amount.	Entries.		Area (acres).		Amount.	
					Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.	Original.	Final.
Alabama.....		72	79.75	\$99.95						
Arizona.....	6,909.00	50	239.17	301.36	603	41	135,015.95	8,316.17	\$33,582.21	\$8,325.96
Arkansas.....		68	338.03	422.62						
California.....		206	1,020.32	1,625.41	1,992	241	416,539.63	41,351.83	104,136.17	41,353.55
Colorado.....		775	2,696.79	6,417.97	1,781	433	313,337.98	77,884.91	78,375.26	77,884.91
Florida.....	509.68	240	357.60	448.19						
Idaho.....		199	1,031.69	1,357.02	1,108	279	145,449.40	42,022.34	36,336.97	42,023.98
Kansas.....		30	47.67	75.23						
Louisiana.....		37	102.82	129.14						
Michigan.....		9	37.53	46.96						
Minnesota.....		33	206.63	292.01						
Mississippi.....		56	315.98	553.48						
Missouri.....		2	2.42	3.02						
Montana.....	488.49	830	3,062.71	4,543.81	1,737	531	274,019.47	91,284.81	66,486.67	91,291.59
Nebraska.....	484.78	291	1,390.27	1,776.27						
Nevada.....		39	167.56	246.35	270	13	57,573.02	1,798.46	14,402.88	1,718.46
New Mexico.....	153.10	368	1,101.62	1,381.06	835	70	143,982.38	10,959.91	36,029.56	10,959.91
North Dakota.....		135	697.04	1,232.75	2	1	192.92	183.60	48.23	183.60
Oklahoma.....		9	13.85	19.50						
Oregon.....		282	1,290.56	1,723.93	507	99	84,545.10	14,986.03	21,072.62	13,983.38
South Dakota.....	919.90	292	1,280.74	1,473.01	551	61	70,418.69	9,552.79	17,683.74	9,712.63
Utah.....	173.51	120	207.88	277.57	368	80	54,473.69	9,091.49	13,611.42	9,091.57
Washington.....		125	485.22	731.49	708	24	162,810.66	2,822.50	25,694.20	2,822.50
Wisconsin.....		9	45.39	57.60						
Wyoming.....	25,528.11	201	1,517.82	1,264.97	822	263	124,601.77	39,597.83	31,075.96	39,514.67
Total.....	35,166.57	4,478	17,737.06	26,500.67	11,284	2,136	1,922,960.66	349,846.67	478,535.89	348,866.71

States or Territories.	Homestead entries.								
	Entries.			Area (acres).			Amount.		
	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.	Original.	Final.	Commuted.
Alabama.....	558	440	91	45,658.34	39,641.84	7,834.48	\$4,810.84	\$992.43	\$9,752.17
Alaska.....	8	1	1	373.27	47.34	29.72	64.44	3.56	37.15
Arizona.....	1,146	195	206	337,299.47	23,121.89	30,976.29	24,194.73	892.41	38,834.37
Arkansas.....	2,125	1,438	134	196,805.74	165,276.52	12,369.66	19,684.55	4,126.16	15,449.86
California.....	2,041	512	222	549,429.39	72,143.82	32,118.85	34,162.69	3,029.82	78,579.97
Colorado.....	8,204	1,655	689	1,857,353.23	246,767.73	106,421.10	160,194.33	11,658.35	149,503.02
Florida.....	1,173	567	161	139,092.92	71,254.54	19,842.87	12,957.26	1,777.51	24,863.63
Idaho.....	4,268	1,293	627	1,027,956.25	176,911.82	88,287.90	65,293.54	7,560.50	108,511.74
Kansas.....	772	987	337	112,879.71	153,442.26	50,956.06	10,755.00	5,175.75	70,507.55
Louisiana.....	323	285	96	23,762.80	21,904.63	7,412.57	2,717.64	633.05	9,840.85
Michigan.....	173	78	26	16,153.46	8,149.80	2,531.74	1,647.63	203.77	3,164.68
Minnesota.....	1,857	1,125	147	213,818.96	144,375.06	16,199.25	20,660.56	4,063.33	21,833.84
Mississippi.....	433	255	50	33,990.20	22,074.73	3,667.22	3,644.00	558.86	4,634.73
Missouri.....	184	395	-----	14,451.01	37,233.32	-----	1,552.07	975.98	-----
Montana.....	15,399	1,210	1,519	3,917,816.84	196,589.36	231,392.62	274,731.36	10,787.96	357,485.96
Nebraska.....	3,033	3,086	66	1,418,640.25	1,323,519.89	8,539.72	41,807.13	12,837.95	13,745.15
Nevada.....	408	22	20	243,453.65	3,297.22	3,061.02	9,422.15	165.46	4,454.90
New Mexico.....	5,580	1,510	1,403	1,213,240.93	248,204.90	217,322.05	96,131.28	9,363.26	271,763.07
North Dakota.....	3,431	4,186	2,567	501,203.76	647,439.68	400,205.99	48,059.70	25,010.79	645,287.97
Oklahoma.....	1,209	2,992	683	142,907.91	456,500.60	97,345.57	13,255.11	13,734.12	121,748.63
Oregon.....	3,581	951	448	581,838.95	143,300.34	61,138.36	54,570.23	5,886.48	82,513.17
South Dakota.....	8,466	1,232	7,352	1,296,756.62	190,910.93	1,125,322.68	114,533.37	9,914.11	784,674.44
Utah.....	1,452	41	8	466,385.76	5,590.38	938.49	28,965.21	1,091.59	1,149.78
Washington.....	2,138	1,581	508	333,394.04	243,646.27	65,644.91	32,978.83	14,046.80	121,126.42
Wisconsin.....	233	294	32	16,859.87	31,871.91	2,292.29	2,124.84	1,308.57	3,279.06
Wyoming.....	2,525	446	286	487,563.69	75,833.32	44,117.70	45,656.92	3,188.54	65,645.70
Total.....	70,720	26,777	17,679	15,189,087.02	4,749,050.10	2,635,969.11	1,124,575.41	148,987.11	3,008,387.81

Entries made and expenses incurred at district land offices during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911—Continued.

RECAPITULATION BY CLASSES OF ENTRIES—Continued.

States or Territories.	Applications.						Mineral protests.	Filings.										Fees.		Miscellaneous entries, applications, sales, etc.							
	For timber and stone lands.		Coal lands		Mineral.			Preemption.		Homestead.		Coal land.		Reservoir.		Town site.		Cancellation.	Received for reducing testimony to writing, etc.								
	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.		No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.	No.	Fees.			No.	Area (acres).	Amount.					
Alabama..	59	\$590.00																									
Alaska ..			33	\$330.00	23	\$230.00	2	\$20.00					1	\$3.00							\$1,133.64						
Arizona ..					125	1,250.00	11	110.00			4	\$12.00			6	\$18.00					12.40				\$16,079.53		
Arkansas..	55	550.00			5	50.00					15	30.00							\$13.00	1,210.17	16	920.33		723.40			
California	293	2,930.00			112	1,120.00	7	70.00			22	66.00							22.00	4,859.00	7	267.94		182,865.42			
Colorado ..	92	920.00			211	2,110.00	16	160.00	296	\$888.00	300	900.00	124	372.00	34	102.00			70.00	6,995.52	2	173.23		126.28			
Florida ..	110	1,100.00									4	8.00							204.00	10,570.72	2	232.03		490.07			
Idaho	141	1,410.00			55	550.00	7	70.00			32	96.00	1	3.00					10.00	2,092.11	1	80.05		100.08			
Kansas											10	20.00			2	4.00			68.00	7,524.93	5	641.50		13,797.24			
Louisiana ..	15	150.00			46	460.00					1	2.00							17.00	3,564.80							
Michigan ..	39	390.00																		1,739.45	4	318.66		400.00			
Minnesota..	286	2,860.00									2	4.00							1.00	1,019.90							
Mississippi	3	30.00																	33.00	4,282.59	1	160.00		200.00			
Missouri ..											1	2.00							4.00	1,557.16	1	159.42		199.27			
Montana ..	196	1,960.00			145	1,450.00	5	50.00	15	45.00	172	516.00	92	276.00	27	81.00			13.00	1,305.59							
Nebraska ..											13	26.00			2	4.00			136.00	8,075.77	1	12.93		232.32			
Nevada					128	1,280.00	7	70.00					20	60.00					100.00	9,038.59							
New Mexico					27	270.00	4	40.00											1.00	181.43							
North Dakota											21	63.00	16	48.00	3	9.00			157.00	6,746.11	3	327.29		409.15			
Oklahoma ..	5	50.00									11	22.00	27	54.00	6	12.00			298.00	12,016.28	1	80.00		100.00			
Oregon	1	10.00			1	10.00					1	2.00							31.00	6,654.83							
South Dakota	672	6,720.00			19	190.00					12	36.00	8	24.00	1	3.00			42.00	5,095.38	7	1,017.79		1,261.00			
Utah	100	1,000.00			21	210.00					977	1,954.00	44	88.00	12	24.00			68.00	23,155.99	3	129.70		224.25			
Washington	2	20.00									3	9.00	30	90.00					9.00	1,222.55	1	142.95		107.25			
Wisconsin..	310	3,100.00			47	470.00	4	40.00			4	12.00	39	117.00					21.00	6,886.40	3	88.70		350.00			
Wyoming ..	8	80.00									1	2.00								851.48	3	360.00		500.00			
	172	1,720.00			14	140.00	2	20.00			10	30.00	101	303.00	9	27.00			15.00	3,354.33							
Ttoal..	2,559	25,590.00	33	330.00	979	9,790.00	65	650.00	311	933.00	1,616	3,812.00	503	1,438.00	102	284.00	1	3.50	1,333.00	131,088.71	61	5,112.52		118,165.26			

¹ There is included the sum of \$82,518 for sale of lots in Hot Springs Reservation.

Sales of Indian lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1911.

	Original entries.		Receipts— sales and interest.
	Number.	Area.	
Alabama:			
Montgomery—Cherokee Indian school lands.....	6	320.04	\$600.37
Arizona:			
Phoenix—Colorado Indian Reservation.....	157	.....	9,415.25
California:			
Eureka—Round Valley Indian.....	1	160.00	205.97
Los Angeles—Yuma.....			3,153.86
Oakland—Round Valley.....	27	2,159.71	1,225.61
San Francisco—Round Valley.....	2	320.00	174.40
Colorado:			
Durango—			
Southern Ute (act Feb. 20, 1895).....	272	18,609.96	10,860.47
Ceded Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	43	3,214.61	722.96
Glenwood Springs—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	559	42,190.75	23,992.52
Montrose—Ute (acts June 15, 1880, and July 28, 1882).....	875	78,462.36	60,441.89
Idaho:			
Blackfoot, Fort Hall, Pocatillo town lots.....			1,370.00
Coeur d'Alene—Coeur d'Alene (act June 21, 1906).....	700	91,216.90	109,803.11
Kansas:			
Dodge City—Osage trust and diminished reserve.....	38	2,095.53	4,281.13
Topeka—Kansas trust and diminished reserve.....			20.22
Minnesota:			
Cass Lake—Chippewa.....	626	34,928.35	29,733.89
Crookston—			
Chippewa.....	1,044	99,920.53	31,356.51
Red Lake.....	339	14,646.21	49,382.65
Duluth—Chippewa.....	91	4,428.85	6,125.28
Montana:			
Billings—Crow Indian.....	1,626	275,047.16	215,113.33
Glasgow—Fort Peck town lots.....			25,857.25
Kalispell—Flathead.....	594	70,513.96	49,095.70
Missoula—			
Flathead.....	506	56,218.74	53,176.28
Bitter Root.....	2	150.10	862.50
Nebraska:			
Lincoln—Pawnee Indian.....	3	23.02	77.72
O'Neill—Omaha.....	1	32.84	821.00
North Dakota:			
Devils Lake—Sioux Indian.....	20	1,369.01	16,268.11
Oklahoma:			
El Reno—			
Wichita Indian.....			5,851.03
Comanche and Apache.....	125	10,253.23	54,965.95
Guthrie—			
Wichita.....	15	2,238.04	2,997.57
Comanche and Apache.....	1	40.00	500.25
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....			1,386.39
Lawton—Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....			588,906.52
Oregon:			
La Grande—Umatilla Indian.....	96	8,592.72	6,441.93
South Dakota:			
Aberdeen—			
Cheyenne River Indian.....	1,984	220,566.76	179,550.78
Standing Rock.....	238	37,191.98	29,593.19
Gregory—Rosebud.....	342	43,448.95	851,833.00
Lemmon—			
Standing Rock.....	936	146,836.37	86,678.46
Cheyenne River.....			7.63
Pierre—Lower Brule.....	125	14,175.83	8,867.73
Timber Lake—			
Cheyenne River.....	289	44,419.60	28,427.61
Standing Rock.....	44	6,935.96	5,237.46
Utah:			
Vernal—Uintah Indian.....	1,232	193,724.40	223,854.35
Washington:			
Spokane—			
Colville Indians.....	209	23,382.81	12,165.04
Spokane Indians.....	14	1,412.95	2,883.95
Waterville—Colville Indians.....	257	14,330.58	8,073.88
Wyoming:			
Lander—Shoshone or Wind River Indian.....	62	8,693.92	20,240.01
Total.....	13,501	1,572,272.73	2,822,600.71

INDEX.

	Page.		Page.
Abandoned military reservations, sales of....	38, 74	Creek lands east of the Mississippi River....	39
Agents, headquarters of special.....	49	Desert-land claims, water rights.....	17
Agricultural entries on mineral lands.....	38	Desert-land entries from passage of act.....	50
Alaska:		Fiscal year.....	74
General statement.....	23	Educational purposes, amounts paid to States	
Law officer.....	24	for.....	59
Surveys.....	30	Employees, number of.....	49
Amounts covered into Treasury to credit		Entries:	
reclamation fund.....	60	Coal-land, from passage of act.....	52
Amounts paid to States for educational pur-		Desert-land, from passage of act.....	50
poses.....	59	Fraudulent, acted on, fiscal year.....	64
Area of land entered and patented.....	6	Fraudulent, reports on, fiscal year.....	64
Areas:		Homesteads, final, from passage of act....	49
Existing national forests.....	58	Homesteads, fiscal year.....	75
Entered, public and Indian lands, 1904-		Made and expenses incurred at district	
1911.....	56	local land offices, fiscal year.....	66, 70
Patented during fiscal year.....	65	Number of, examined and disposed of in	
Surveyed.....	57	General Land Office, fiscal year.....	61
Military wagon-road grants.....	55	Timber and stone, from passage of act....	50
Public lands remaining unsurveyed.....	57	Timber culture, from passage of act.....	51
Railroad grants.....	52, 55	Excess payments on entries, fiscal year.....	74
Swamp-land grants, fiscal year.....	62	Expenditures and cash receipts.....	5
State desert-land segregations, Carey Act.	56	Expenses incurred at district local land	
States and Territories.....	47	offices, fiscal year.....	66, 70
Unappropriated public lands.....	57	Fees, cancellation.....	76
Patented, railroad and wagon-road grants,		Fees, coal-land applications, fiscal year.....	76
fiscal year.....	63	Fees for reducing testimony to writing, etc..	76
Patented to railroads.....	54	Field examination of selected lands.....	35
Cancellation fees.....	76	Field division headquarters of special agents.	49
Carey Act:		Field service, general statement.....	26
General statement.....	32	Final homestead entries from passage of act..	49
Segregations, area, fiscal year.....	63	Forests, national, general statement.....	36
State desert-land segregations, area of...	56	Area of existing.....	58
Selections.....	11	Forest reserves, homestead entries in.....	38
Cash receipts, fiscal year.....	4	Fraudulent entries acted on, fiscal year.....	64
Total cash receipts from disposal of public		Reports on, fiscal year.....	64
and Indian lands.....	71	General Land Office building.....	46
Cash receipts and expenditures.....	5	General Land Office, work in, during fiscal	
Chippewa logging in Minnesota.....	41	year.....	61
Civil actions in courts.....	19	Grants:	
Coal entries, number, area, and amount, fis-		Military wagon road, area of.....	51
cal year.....	73	Railroad and wagon road, area patented,	
Coal lands.....	16	fiscal year.....	63
Coal-land applications, fiscal year.....	76	Railroad, area of.....	52, 55
Declaratory statements, fiscal year.....	76	Swamp land, fiscal year.....	62
Entries from passage of act.....	52	Area of State and territorial, fiscal year..	61, 62
Coal legislation.....	22	Hall of records, suggestion for.....	26
Collections from work of special agents.....	26	Headquarters of special agents, field divi-	
Commissioner of General Land Office:		sions.....	49
General duties of.....	6	Homestead declaratory statements, fiscal	
Executive duties of.....	7	year.....	76
Judicial duties of.....	10	Homestead entries in forest reserves.....	38
Contests, private.....	18	Homesteads, final, from passage of act.....	49
Convictions, indictments, etc.....	64	Original, final, and commuted, fiscal year.	75
Correspondence, letters received and written.	5	Imperial valley lands.....	35

	Page.		Page.
Indian allotments.....	39	Reservoir declaratory statements.....	32
Indian lands, sales of, fiscal year.....	77	Number and amount, fiscal year.....	76
Indictments, convictions, etc.....	64	Rights of way, field investigations of.....	33
Indian reservation openings.....	40	Railroad.....	13
Legislation, summary of proposed.....	43	Canals, ditches, and reservoirs.....	14
Lieu selections for Indian reservation lands..	42	Salaries.....	22
List of district land offices.....	48	Scrip.....	19
Surveyors general.....	49	Settlement claims, homestead.....	16
Local land offices, general statement.....	25	Special agents, work of.....	26
Military reservations, sales of abandoned ...	74	Headquarters of.....	49
Military wagon-road grants, area of.....	55	State and Territorial grants, area, fiscal year..	31, 62
Mineral land claims.....	15	State desert-land segregations, Carey Act,	
Mineral applications, number and amount,		total area of.....	56
fiscal year.....	76	Area for fiscal year.....	63
Entries, number, area, and amount, fiscal		States, amounts paid to, for educational pur-	
year.....	72	poses.....	59
Protests, number and amount, fiscal year.	76	States and Territories, area of.....	47
Monuments, national.....	58	Statistics relating to the disposition of public	
National monuments, general statement.....	37	lands.....	47, 77
National forests, area of existing.....	58	State selections, area of.....	34
Organization of General Land Office.....	6	By Arizona and New Mexico.....	34
Patents, number issued.....	5	State grants.....	10
Number and kind issued during fiscal		Summary and recommendation.....	20
year.....	65	Surface rights.....	35
Personnel of General Land Office.....	21	Surveying, general statement.....	28
Power-site reserves.....	38	In Alaska.....	30
Preemption declaratory statements, number		Surveyors general, list of.....	49
and amount, fiscal year.....	76	Swamp lands.....	35
Entries, fiscal year.....	72	Testimony, reducing to writing, etc., fees....	76
Proofs should be taken on land.....	25	Texas-New Mexico boundary.....	30
Public sales (isolated tracts, etc.), fiscal year.	72	Timber and stone act.....	18
Railroad and wagon-road grants, area pat-		Timber and stone:	
ented, fiscal year.....	63	Applications, fiscal year.....	76
Railroad grants.....	12	Entries from passage of act.....	50
Area of.....	52, 55	Entries, fiscal year.....	72
Railroad selections, field investigations of...	33	Timber-culture entries from passage of act...	51
Receipts, total cash, from disposal of public		Town sites, number of filings and amount,	
and Indian lands.....	71	fiscal year.....	76
Receiver, abolishment of office of.....	25	Unappropriated public lands, area of.....	57
Reclamation fund, amounts covered into		Wagon-road grants:	
Treasury to credit of.....	60	Area patented, fiscal year.....	63
Water-right charges, collections on.....	60	Total area of.....	55
Reclamation work, general statement.....	33	Water-right charges, collection of reclamation.	60
Collection of water-right charges.....	34	Water powers.....	23
Relinquishments, traffic in.....	42	Withdrawals under the act of Mar. 15, 1910..	55
Repayments, appeals, etc.....	20		

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